THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society
Vol. L.... no 5—E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1924. $1.50 per year in advance

DOXSEE & CO.

MILLINERY

We are offering extra values this week in TRIMMED HATS from a good selection of smart styles in panne velvets, combination of velvet, satin, gold, and silver lace.

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ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. E. WILKINSON, barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

⅓ TON FORD TRUCK FOR SALE 1917, a sacrifice. Have you heard about the new Perfex Hand Milker. Ask your neighbor. Frost & Wood Machinery and Cockshutt Plows, Slated Roofing. Sold by SPENCER & SON. 34

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT—200 acre farm in 4th concession of Richmond, at Empey Hill, convenient to church and school. 150 acres in solid block of work land, free from stone. 35 acres of heavy timbered land, good sugar bush, 3 never failing wells and spring in pasture, 2 houses on farm, cottage house nearly new, serviceable out-buildings, good orchard fenced with wire fencing. This will be sold at a bargain. 4 miles from Desceronto, six from Napanee. For particulars apply to BYRON DEMOREST, Marysville, R.R.1, care of LEONARD MELBURN. Possession at once. 4-d

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THE NOMINATIONS

A. MacGregor Elected Mayor for 1924 by Acclamation

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large number of ratepayers attended the Town Hall on Monday evening, when a meeting was held for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill the offices of Mayor, Reeve, Councillors, School Trustees, and one member of the Public Utilities Commission, to represent the town for the year 1924.

For the office of Mayor there were three names placed in nomination; five for Reeve; fourteen for Councillors; four for Trustees; and one for Public Utilities Commissioner.

Owing to the fact that Tuesday was a statutory holiday, the time limit fixed for the filing of declaration was extended to Wednesday, at 12 o'clock noon. This is provided for by statute. In consequence, it will be impossible for us to print an accurate list of those who intend to stand for election.

Mr. M. P. Graham, who received a nomination for Mayor, stated publicly that he would not be a candidate, and we understand that Dr. E. Ming also does not intend to oppose Mr. A. MacGregor, but Dr. Ming gave notice to all concerned that he intended to be a candidate for Mayor for the year 1925. Thus Mr. MacGregor will be Mayor of the Town of Napanee for 1924.

The following list of names were placed in nomination.

FOR MAYOR.

Alex MacGregor—Proposed by Mark P. Graham, seconded by J. E. Robinson.

Mark P. Graham—Proposed by Alex MacGregor, seconded by J. E. Robinson.

Edward Ming—Proposed by W. A. Steacy, seconded by G. H. Williams.

FOR REEVE.

Fred A. Perry—Proposed by M. B. Mills, seconded by F. C. Bogart.

Geo. T. Tustin—Proposed by H. E. Smith, seconded by F. S. Boyes.

Mark P. Graham—Proposed by T. B. Wallace, seconded by F. S. Boyes.

Chas. W. Hambly—Proposed by W. M. McCullough, seconded by W. E. Higgs.

W. Geo. Paul—Proposed by F. D. Marsh, seconded by John Robinson.

FOR COUNCILLORS.

Geo. T. Walters—Proposed by J. M. Simpson, seconded by J. E. Madden.

Victor Cowling—Proposed by Jas. Ingham, seconded by J. J. Fretts.

Wm. J. Jewell—Proposed by J. F. Roblin, seconded by T. M. Galbraith.

John M. Simpson—Proposed by H. E. Smith, seconded by M. P. Graham.

Fred A. Perry—Proposed by V. Cowling, seconded by Jas. Ingham.

Frank S. Boyes—Proposed by J. E. Robinson, seconded by W. K. Huston.

Wm. H. Dunbar—Proposed by E. R. Sills, seconded by S. E. Scott.

John B. Allison—Proposed by M. C. Burgess, seconded by E. E. Lucas.

Henry Creighton—Proposed by C. A. Wiseman, seconded by Geo. A. Thompson.

Malcolm C. Burgess—Proposed by Percy E. Vine, seconded by Jas. Ingham.

Geo. T. Tustin—Proposed by O. Sculthorpe, seconded by P. Abrams.

W. G. Paul—Proposed by John Robinson, seconded by F. D. Marsh.

Geo. A. Hartman—Proposed by W. M. McCullough, seconded by Edward Ming.

Thos. Huffman—Proposed by C. A. Wiseman, seconded by H. Smith.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

West Ward—

John B. Willoughby—Proposed by J. E. Madden, seconded by F. D. Marsh. (Acclamation.)

Centre Ward—

Alpine Wood—Proposed by W. G. Cowle, seconded by G. H. Switzer. (Acclamation.)

East Ward—

Ernest E. Lucas—Proposed by T. H. Huffman, seconded by S. C. Baird.

Jas. Craig—Proposed by G. H. Williams, seconded by C. A. Wiseman.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

J. E. Robinson—Proposed by E. Ming, seconded by Geo. S. Robson. (Acclamation.)

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

At the close of the nominations Mr. W. A. Grange was chosen chairman and a general discussion of the affairs of the municipality took place.

There was no report forthcoming from the School Board, as there was no one present who was in a position to make a report.

Mr. J. E. Robinson, representing the Public Utilities Commission, gave to the meeting an extensive and most gratifying statement of the affairs of the Waterworks System. The debts and figures presented by him showed conclusively that the purchase of the waterworks system by the town was a wise move, and in time would pay for itself without taxing the ratepayers one cent, and also in time would be a revenue producer.

Mr. A. MacGregor, in opening his remarks, thanked the electors for the honor conferred upon him in choosing him for their Mayor for 1923. The Council of 1923 had by their care and close attention in view of the fact that they had been left a legacy of about $7000.00 overdraft by the 1922 Council, besides a small overdraft in the town's wood account. The estimates had been pared to the quick and the utmost economy consistent with efficiency, had been practiced. The streets of our town were in excellent condition, but personally he was in favor of using a heavier grade of oil, the use of which he thought would make better and more permanent roads. He also referred to the work of the Utility Commission and particularly to the tourist park near the falls. All the towns along the highway were arranging those parking places for tourists and Napanee was not going to lag behind the rest. He had personally written to several large industrial concerns and other prominent people, setting forth the advantages of Napanee as an ideal place for the location of industries. An up-to-date lighting system for Dundas street had been discussed, but he informed the meeting that nothing would be done without the advice and good will of the people. A new bridge was needed at the foot of Centre street, and as the bridge crossed a navigable stream he was of the opinion that the Feederal government should be asked to bear a portion of the cost. A sharp lookout was being maintained for new industries and he hoped 1924 would see something along this line realized. Mr. MacGregor took a very strong stand on the question of the sale of extracts by some of our local grocers for purposes other than flavoring. His remarks along this line were heartily endorsed by the meeting, and in the near future energetic and forceful measures will be taken in an endeavor to curtail the sale of extracts for purposes other than for which they are intended.

Dr. E. Ming had not intended to offer himself again for Mayor, but the encouragement he had received almost persuaded him to enter the campaign. He was not undecided, but gave formal notice that he would be a candidate for Mayor for the year 1925.

C. W. Hambly informed the meeting that he would not be a candidate for Reeve.

Fred A. Perry was Chairman of Finance in the late Council. By a statement of facts and figures he showed that the town's money had been carefully expended and nothing had been squandered, everything being done open and aboveboard. He had very few interests in the County and Town and had made it a point to cultivate and foster the community spirit. Several important matters would come before the County Council this coming year, one of which was a building of a home for the aged and infirm. This matter needed careful handling. He was a candidate for Reeve, and hoped the people would elect him to that position.

Mr. Geo. J. Tustin was Chairman of Streets, the big spending department. He had made it a point to see that the town got 100 per cent. value for all money expended in his department. He then explained the work which had been done and remarked that the condition of the streets spoke for themselves. He was a candidate for Reeve, and he felt that the important matters which would come before the County Council in 1924 required the election of a Reeve who had the necessary time to give them proper attention. He had that time to devote to these matters. He had rendered faithful service to the town during 1923, and if there was a reward for faithful service he hoped to be elected Reeve for 1924.

W. G. Burgess, Chairman of Printing and By-laws, explained the working of his department. He also touched upon the sale of extracts for purposes other than intended. His attitude was stop it, if possible, and stop it quick.

Geo. A. Hartman, Chairman of Market and Police, spoke in reference to the new method of collecting the market tolls. He reported receipts of $1030.00, with costs of collecting same about $650.00. In the Police Department, he had only words of praise, and stated that there was a lot of work done by our police which did not appear on the surface. He would not be a candidate, and thanked the electors for past kindnesses.

Thos. H. Huffman, Chairman of Poor and Sanitary, took pride in the fact that he had taken good care of the deserving poor of the town. He did his best to see that no one needlessly suffered. He would again be a candidate for Council for 1924 if that is one year's service gave him a chance to do better the coming year.

W. M. Paul, Chairman of Fire, Water and Light, stated he had a large spending committee, but the controlable amount was only about $400.00. With that amount he had purchased the necessary supplies for the fire department.

J. M. Simpson had no sins to answer for and felt it his duty to take an interest in the affairs of the town, it was a duty all good citizens owed to the community in which they resided. He was out for election and hoped he would get there.

M. P. Graham touched upon matters pertaining to the waterworks. He had a nomination for Reeve, but could not give a decided answer as to whether he would stand for election or not.

"Everybody should lie on the right side," is the advice of a medical man. The only exception, we gather, is the politician who can do it on both sides.—Punch (London).

CHANGES IN TRAFFIC ACT

BICYCLES MUST CARRY RED LIGHT OR REFLECTOR AT REAR.

Severe penalties for operators of motor vehicles, for various offences, are enumerated in the new Highway Traffic Act, which comes into effect on December 31st, 1923. The new regulations provide penalties for failure to carry number plates, failure to keep them clean, reckless driving and many other offences.

If a motorist fails to carry number plates on front and back of car he is liable to a fine of not more than $50 for the first offence, and for second offence not less than $20 and not more than $100 and in addition suspension of license for thirty days. If the numbers are not kept free from dirt or obstruction the first offence will mean a fine of not less than $5 and not more than $10, for the second offence will mean a fine of not less than $10 and not more than $50, for failure to equip with and keep brakes in good working order, with second offence carrying a fine of $20 and suspension of license for 30 days. The penalty for failure to equip with prescribed lights, or the employing drivers who are not licensed chauffeurs is also prohibited, the first offence bringing a fine of from $10 to $50 and the second offence a fine of from $20 to $100, and suspension of license. Any subsequent offence would mean only a greater fine but the seizure of the vehicle and impounding for three months. Virtually the same penalties are provided for a person who carries on a garage or storage business without license.

On the public highways reckless driving or driving at a rate greater than 15 miles an hour means a fine for first offence of not less than $10 and not more than $200 and liability to imprisonment for not more than 60 days and in addition suspension of license for not more than six months. For speeding in built up ways practically the same penalties are provided. Penalties are also provided for the operating of vehicle equipped with solid tires at a greater speed than 15 miles an hour. For employing minors under sixteen years of age to drive cars, a penalty of $5 is provided for the first offence. For driving while intoxicated the first offence shall mean suspension of license or permit for not more than three months, and second offence suspension of up to six months, while subsequent offences will mean cancellation of permit or license and disqualification from holding license for not less than one year and not more than two years and the motor vehicle shall be seized, impounded and taken into custody for three months.

It is interesting to note that the new regulations are also stringent in regard to traction engines, a fine of not less than $25 being provided for traction engines which have not lighted lamps on front and back after dusk, while the same penalty is provided for neglect to give warning when met or overtaken by horse-drawn vehicle, or whistling when passing a horse.

In the matter of bicycles, the neglect to carry a red lighted lamp or red reflector on back after dusk will mean a fine of not more than $5 for the first offence and for the second offence not less than $5 and not more than $10. Any subsequent offence carries a fine of not less than $10 and not more than $20.

It is also interesting to note that there is a fine of $5 for the first offence of depositing glass, nails, etc., on any highway.

FELLOW ELECTORS OF NAPANEE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you, one and all, for the confidence you place in me by electing me one of your Councillors for 1923 at the head of the Poll, as I am quite proud of having received the largest number of votes of any candidate for any office at that election. I might say that I have done my utmost during 1923 to serve you well, always being anxious to practise the greatest economy consistent with efficient service and always looking forward impartially for the best interests of the Town, without fear, favour or affection.

I might say now, that I am a candidate for the office of Reeve. I am not seeking this office through personal pride or gratification I might enjoy, but I feel it is your right to have my services in that position during 1924, after having elected me in such an honorable way in 1923. I think you have had a pretty fair service the past year. Everything has been done openly and aboveboard and every member of the Council as far as I know has had the opportunity to approve or oppose every important question. There has been some things done that I could not concur in (and will gladly answer any question, personally, that may be put to me), but being in the minority had to submit gracefully to the powers that be.

Regarding the Reeveship for 1924, we all know there are some very important questions to be handled and settled this year that will have a lasting affect on the prosperity of this Town and county generally. In stating this I wish to refer you to the following: First—This County's Industrial Home for the aged and infirm. This is a large proposition and requires the greatest care, deepest consideration and best judgment that the best men of this County can supply. I feel that if this proposition is carefully and properly handled it can be operated after the buildings are completed, as a paying proposition and not a lasting charge upon the ratepayers of this County.

Second—The Scenic Highway proposition to connect Kingston through Bath and Adolphustown to Picton, along the Bay shore. This is a very important matter, and if the influences on each side of us prevail, the interests of our county town will suffer severely, not only now, but for all time to come, for the advent of the auto and the tourists trade has grown to be one of the greatest factors we have to rely on, and if this scenic highway along the shore is established, practically all the traffic will be diverted from your town and go via Bath and Adolphustown through Kingston, Picton and Belleville.

Third—The condition of our swing bridge. They tell us it is some too safe. After careful examination, personally, I admit both the approaches require prompt attention early in the spring, and if properly repaired then, this bridge would probably go on for years giving just as good service as it has for perhaps the past forty years.

Fourth—The new improved hotel accommodation here. I might say the new proprietor of the Campbell House, Mr. Gilmore, of London and Ottawa, an experienced, practical hotel-man, took over the business on New Year's eve and one thousand dollars worth of new plumbing supplies are on their way here and the House will be completely renovated from cellar to garret, outside and in, and I am determined, with your assistance, to make this one of the most pleasant, comfortable and homelike hotels between Toronto and Montreal.

There are other important matters to be attended to and new ones always cropping up. I personally feel greatly interested in the welfare of our Town and County. To your own information, I might say, I have a farm in Camden, one in Ernesttown, one in North Fredericksburgh, one in South Fredericksburgh, one in Richmond, one in Ameliasburgh, one in Adolphustown, also 600 acres in Hastings County and you all know the property interests I have in our own old town of Napanee, where all my earning power is expended. I might also remind you of the interest I have always taken in advancing the community spirit by connecting our town by telephone with the surrounding country and negotiations which, at this present moment are going on, which with your assistance I hope will connect the whole of Richmond, part of Camden, the whole of Adolphustown and South Fredericksburgh, Bath, Amherst Island and part of Ernesttown to our County Town and will redound to the lasting benefit of us all as a united, happy and contented people.

I wish to clearly and emphatically say that Mayor has said regarding the Lemon Vanilla and Bay Rum dealers, we have no use for them in our Town and I will use my every effort to stop this menace, even to forcing Legislation if some of my friends, who, I am sorry to say, are, I am told, most prominent in its dealings.

Strange to say, I have peculiar principles inculcated in my very being, as whether they were of a divine nature or not it is impossible for me to say, and gentlemen I will uphold those principles to the very last, even should that great structure of Democracy fall down and the very foundation be torn asunder, you will find me on top, upholding with all my power and might those principles of honesty, justice, fair play and right and equal rights for all, special privileges to none and the greatest good to the greatest number.

Now Ladies and Gentlemen, this grave responsibility rests on you, individually. In voting for me you are protecting your own personal interests and I ask you, one and all, regardless of politics, nationality, color or creed to roll up a majority against the enemies of justice, freedom and right that we may all be justly proud of.

Thanking you and wishing you all a Prosperous and Happy New Year, I remain,

Your Obedient Servant,

FRED A. PERRY.

AN INTERESTING PAPER

The following paper, which is full of interest, was read to the W. C. T. U. at its last meeting:

In the last few years there has been a steady movement forward in the walks of life, especially in the care of women and children. This has been true. Looking backward we can all remember a time when a wife's property became her husband's, and practically upon their marriage and a husband could drink and otherwise be useless, the wife working, he could collect her wages and she could not prevent him.

However, this has all been remedied along with other long-needed reforms, among which we find an Act which provides a widow or married woman whose husband is an invalid, with from $30 to $40 per month or a minimum of $12.50 per week for the said widow or invalid husband.

Also a minimum wage for women and girls, which has, since going into force in Oct. 1920, given the women and girls of our Province several millions of dollars they otherwise would not have received.

There is a Mothers' Allowance Law under which $1,450,000 was paid out to 3,568 widows last year toward the support of 11,681 fatherless children under 16 years of age.

Children who are financially able must care for their parents, the judge or magistrate being allowed to set the sum they are able to pay.

A deserter of his wife must now, if he can be found, pay his wife $20 per week and it is an offence for a man to desert or otherwise neglect his children.

We now have provided for nurses and free clinics for children in home and school, which has proved of great benefit.

Under the law for protection of illegitimate children, fathers of such little one have been in 1922 forced to pay around $80,000 toward their upkeep.

Also a man, married or single, must pay all expenses of the confinement of such child after he has duly sworn he is the father, from three months before birth until the child is able to work after, or as the magistrate deems he is able to pay.

Children born out of wedlock now become automatically legitimate upon the marriage of the parents. England is now the only country who does not have a similar law.

A father can no longer appoint a stranger or guardian over his child to the exclusion of mother, since beginning of 1923 a mother is equal in the guardianship of her child with the father.

Anyone wishing to adopt a child under 14 years cannot have full papers drawn up until the child has lived with them two years, to give the Provincial officer an opportunity of seeing how the arrangement works out.

Children may not be employed in a factory unless they are over 14 years of age.

Girls or women working in factory or store must be provided with chairs to sit down unless it interferes with the work being done.

A minister or license vendor of marriage licenses is liable to a fine of $500.00 if he knowingly sell license or marry a girl to a drunkard, an imbecile or insane or otherwise vicious man.

JANUARY 1924 — Our Weekly Calendar

Moon Phases
New Moon Jan. 6th

1	Tues.	Joyfully hail the New Year And keep your conscience clear.
2	Wed.	Seek the peace and joy that money cannot buy.
3	Thur.	Mend your temper with a smile, it makes a fine patch.
4	Fri.	If temper is badly frayed,it will require several smiles.
5	Sat.	True friendship is found in the hearts of our neighbors, in times of trouble.
6	Sun.	Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.
7	Mon.	Keep a smile and a word of cheer For every day of the New Year.
8	Tues.	Jack Frost has changed from merry mood, The fellow now is really rude.

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THE PREPARATION OF GRAIN FOR SEEDING

(Experimental Farms Note.)

In preparing grain for seeding purposes a good fanning mill is practically necessary. The proper adjusting of this machine to do the work required demands care and good judgment as regards the choice and arrangement of sieves for the kind of grain to be cleaned. The size of sieve will depend on the size of the grain to be cleaned and also on the make of the fanning mill used. However, if any difficulty is experienced in getting the right adjustment, the maker of the mill will help select the right size of sieve, if he is furnished with a one pound sample of the grain in question.

In cleaning grain it is desirable to use a top sieve with perforations just big enough to allow the kernels to pass through. The straw, chaff and other coarse material and seeds not wanted will be carried over the top and delivered separately. The air blast should be strong enough to blow dirt, light kernels and many of the weed seeds clear of the good grain. The lower sieve should be smaller than the top sieve and allow the weed seeds and broken kernels to pass through. The feed should be heavy enough to keep the top sieve thinly covered. This will tend to carry the rough material over the end. It is usually necessary to pass the seed grain through the mill at least twice before a thoroughly satisfactory sample is obtained. If oats and barley are present in large quantities when cleaning wheat, it will pay to let a fairly heavy flow cover the top sieve, even to the point of allowing some of the wheat to pass over in order to insure the removal of the greatest amount of oats and barley.

When the grain on the home farm is not suitable for seeding it should be purchased from a thoroughly reliable source and preferably registered material of a variety proved suitable to the district.

It is not economical to sow poorly graded seed or seed containing weed seeds. Weeds in a crop entail a direct loss as they take up space, moisture and plant food. They also add to the cost of harvesting, threshing and handling.

New Pullman Coach in England.

Pullman parlor cars have long been used on a few of the British railways and have proved very popular. Now they are becoming still more so and a new service of all-Pullman car limited express trains has been put on between London and Newcastle. These trains are most handsome, both inside and outside, the latter being finished in umber and cream with gold decorations. Each train is made up of six Pullman cars, four third class and two first class. The seating capacity is 33 to 39 passengers. The first class cars have a total length of 66 feet and a tare weight of 32 tons. They are equipped with dual brakes and are steam heated. On the initial run from Newcastle to London an average speed of 47.1 miles per hour, including stops, was made.—Railway Gazette.

Coal Mine Profits.

The profits paid on coal mines during the past twelve years, according to figures supplied by the British Ministry of Mines, varied from $7,300,000 for the year ended March $1, 1912, and $16,900,000 for 1913, to $26,200,000 for 1918, and £41,-800,000 for 1920. For 1921 they dropped to £5,100,000, and for the year ended March 31, 1922, there was a loss of £1,700,000. There was a profit of £7,400,000 for the nine months ended December 31, 1922.

Australian Lemon.

The Australian lemon or *dessert* kumquat is the hardest of all evergreen citrus fruits and grows in regions where the temperature sometimes falls nearly to zero.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. W. H. GRIFFITH THOMAS, D.D.

Sunday, January 6—"A Chosen Leader and a Chosen Land," Gen. 12 : 1 to 25 : 10.

This lesson commences a series of studies which will cover the Bible as a whole in two years. It thus affords a fine opportunity of getting to know the general outline of Scripture. Six months are to be given to a "bird's-eye" view of Old Testament history ; then will follow a course of nine months on the life of our Lord, and this in turn will be succeeded by another nine months given to the story of early Christianity as seen in Acts and the Epistles of St. Paul. It will easily be seen that as the study will cover most of the Bible it will be very necessary to pay attention to periods rather than to individual men, or, at least, the men must be studied chiefly as leaders and embodying principles at each stage of the history.

One of the most important features of Bible history is that it is not, like ordinary history, concerned with a mere record of events in the form of annals. It is a selection of events, from a religious point of view, so as to show how God was working out His purpose of Redemption. This is the reason why Abraham is so prominent in the narrative of the Book of Genesis, his story covering no fewer than 13 chapters. He was God's instrument, and the following outline of his life will show how the Divine and the human elements met each other in the course of Abraham's career.

THE NEW COMMENCEMENT.

The brief summary of the history of the race given in Genesis 1 to 11 covered thousands of years, but though historical it was only preparatory to the details given of the patriarchs. It records the three failures of the race, and thus shows why God made a fresh start, and adopted a new method with Abraham. In Adam, in Seth and in Noah God dealt with the race as a whole, but this having been unsuccessful He took one man and through him purposed to bring blessing to the world of men. The three stages of the history before Abraham were : From the Creation to the Fall (Gen. 1 to 3) ; from the Fall to the Flood (Gen. 4 to 8) ; from the Flood to Babel (Gen. 9 to 11).

Then comes the new start in Abraham. He was first called in Mesopotamia (Gen. 11 : 31 ; Acts 7 : 3) ; then he journeyed to Haran, some five hundred miles, where his father died. There the second call came (Gen. 12 : 1). Mesopotamia is of special interest to-day as the place where the British army is at work, reorganizing it after the war, and preparing for a new and strong kingdom. Missionaries are also at work there and doing fine service for Christ.

Special attention should be given to Genesis 12 : 1-3, where God told Abraham of three things, the land to be occupied (verse 1); the work to be done (verse 2, a blessing), and the promise to be fulfilled (verse 3). Palestine was the centre of the earth in that day, and Abraham was to be the pioneer of a great nation which was intended to be a blessing to the whole world. Notice especially the Divine promises : "I will" and "thou shalt." The former was not the cause of the latter.

THE FULL CONSECRATION.

Now we see the fine response made by Abraham. He took God at His word, and went out, "not knowing whither he went" (Heb. 11 : 8). His faith was marked by three things : (1) by devotion, (2) by courage, (3) by confession. See verses 4 to 9. It was a great thing to leave home for a strange land a thousand miles away, and then to find himself among the ungodly Canaanites (verse 6) in whose midst he testified to God by erecting altars.

THE DIVINE CONFIDENCE.

God soon and clearly showed that He trusted His servant. The Bible tells us both of man's trust in God and also of God's trust in man. God's confidence in Abraham was seen in three ways :

(1) The Covenant made. Chapter 15—The ceremonies performed while Abraham was asleep were meant to teach him that God would be as good as His word, and that he would assuredly fulfil His purposes. God would do everything and Abraham would just be required to rely on and receive God's grace. (2) The Revelation given. Chapter 18—Notice in verse 17 what God thought of Abraham. He knew the kind of man he was, that he could be trusted. This was so in spite of the occasions on which he failed. The main stream of his life was true and full of faith. (3) The Son given. Chapter 21 —At length, 21 years after the first promise, God gave Abraham the son in whom both parts of it were to be realized. Waiting is often the severest test than working or praying. Abraham had waited all these years and was at length rewarded.

THE PERSISTENT CONVICTION.

Now we shall see again the human response to all this Divine condescension and blessing. The proofs of Abraham's faith were not long in coming.

(1) Faith Tested. Chapter 22 —After all the years of faith and love, it must have seemed strange and surprising to have to sacrifice him. But Abraham never hesitated a moment, but started off at once to do what God had told him. Why did he show no reluctance ? Why did he not put forth some plea ? Why did he show such alacrity ? Surely he was not without feeling ! How could the promises through Isaac be fulfilled if the son was to be put to death ? Here is where the man's magnificent faith is seen. He was sure that Isaac would come back with him (Gen. 22 : 5). He believed that God would at once raise him from the dead. Such was his confidence in God, and this is all the more remarkable because up to that time there had been no resurrection of the dead. But Abraham's faith was mighty enough for this (Heb. 11 : 19).

(2) Faith Continued. Chapter 24—When the time came for Abraham to die, his main thought was for his son's future, and so we have in this chapter the beautiful story of the servant being sent to find a wife for Isaac. God's will must be done, and so Abraham did all in his power to carry it out, and thus provide for the [illegible] when the Divine [illegible] of a "great nation" [illegible] a reality. This chapter thus is the crowning instance of Abraham's faith in God and His word.

As we review the life of this man of faith we can see something of what true life means, and how, like Abraham, we can be blessed and made a blessing to others (12 : 2,3). In a fine book just issued, "Studies of Great Bible Characters," by Seil (Revell, New York) it is well said that the significance of Abraham's life is its religion. "While other men seek for glory, or honor, or simply to live comfortably, Abraham is desirous only of obeying God. "And then," it is added, "it is a singular fact that of the many eminent men of his times—mighty Kings, merchant princes, eminent scholars—Abraham's name alone has attained universal fame." Notice these three features : (1) His Fellowship with God. The 23rd Psalm is suitably given as the passage for devotional reading. It expresses beyond everything else that communion with God which is the supreme feature of all true life. (2) His Faithfulness to God. In spite of falls, his life as a whole was true to God and to the doing of God's will. (3) His Faith in God. This was the foundation of everything, and is always the secret of genuine living. See Acts 27 : 25, "I believe God. The two fundamental principles of life are : "I believe" and "I belong."

Burke and Hare.

The story of Burke and Hare is one of murder on a large scale, committed for the purpose of selling the bodies of the victims.

William Burke was born in Ireland in 1792. After trying various trades, he went to Scotland, and about the year 1817 was lodging in Edinburgh in a house kept by William Hare, another Irish laborer. Towards the end of that year one of Hare's lodgers, an old army pensioner, died. This was the time of body-snatchers, who stole bodies and sold them to anatomists and schools of medicine.

Burke and Hare sold the body of the pensioner to Dr. Robert Knox, a leading Edinburgh anatomist, for £7 10s. The price obtained and the simplicity of the transaction suggested to Hare an easy method of making a livelihood, and Burke at once fell in with the plan. The two men induced obscure travellers to Hare's lodging house or some other like place, made them drunk, and then suffocated them, taking care to leave no marks of violence. The bodies were sold to Dr. Knox for prices averaging from £8 to £14.

At least fifteen victims had been disposed of in this way when the suspicions of the police were aroused, and Burke and Hare were arrested. Hare turned King's evidence, and Burke was found guilty and hanged at Edinburgh on January 28, 1829. Because of the strong feeling against him, Hare found it impossible to remain in Scotland. He is believed to have died in England under an assumed name.

From Burke's method of killing his victims has come the verb "to burke," meaning to suffocate, strangle or suppress secretly, or to kill with the object of selling the body for the purposes of dissection.

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Remarkable Progress Made by Royal Bank of Canada ; Large business Handled

General Deposits Show a Gain of Close to $50,000,000. Liquid Assets Equal to as Much as 50 Per Cent. of Public Liabilities. Larger Holdings of Short-term Securities.

The annual statement of The Royal Bank of Canada for the fiscal year ended November 30th, 1923, is one of the most striking banking documents presented to shareholders in recent years. In a period which has marked considerable contraction, owing to the after effects of post war deflation, the Bank has been able to increase in total assets of close to $59,000,000, to the large total of $538,358,554.

Even more striking is the achievement in increasing general deposits to the extent of almost $50,000,000, in a period when conditions were not generally favorable. These now amount to $421,334,265, as compared with $372,003,461 in the preceding year.

STRONG CASH POSITION

The proportion of liquid assets are about 50 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public. They amount to $233,125,474, and indicate a position of exceptional strength. Included in them are cash resources of $81,604,299, equal to 28 per cent of public liabilities. The corresponding figures in the previous year were $216,048,331 in liquid assets and $63,935,920 cash resources.

Under the amended method of defining cash resources this year's deposit in the Central Gold Reserves, amounting to $11,500,-000, is included, whereas a year ago the gold deposit of $8,000,-000 was given among the general list of liquid assets.

INCREASE IN SHORT TERM SECURITIES.

In addition to this, the general character of the Bank's holdings of higher grade securities has been greatly strengthened, with a view to fortifying its already strong position. Thus, Dominion and Provincial Government securities have been increased from $27,693,715 to $28,783,050 and Canadian Municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial securities, other than Canadian have risen from $7,901,927 to $15,900,363, while Railway and Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks have decreased from $13,-462,068 to $10,436,951.

Call and short loans on bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities have shown a decrease of upwards of $2,000,000, from $48,510,120 to $46,372,574, there being a slight increase in such loans in Canada and a decrease elsewhere. The Bank has thus effected a distinct gain in the quality of its investments.

LARGER BUSINESS HANDLED.

The measure of the Bank's general assistance to trade and commerce is shown in its current loans, which have risen in the year from $242,937,476 to $264,722,976, an increase of close to $22,000,000.

It is worthy of note that the profits of the year's operations were maintained at a level showing very little change from the preceding year, this showing having been effected in a period when general conditions were not so favorable than they had been in previous years. The profits amounted to $3,909,316, as against $3,958,469 for the preceding year. Together with the balance from the previous year, the total available for distribution was $4,916,820, as compared with $4,863,514 in 1922 after dividends, appropriations and taxes, there was carried forward $1,085,830, as against $1,007,514 last year.

Price of Wild Animals.

Wild animals cost a good deal of money at the present time. A giraffe brings about $5,000; a hippotami from $2,500 to $5,000, and good lions are worth $1,250 each. The principal reason is scarcity. Post-war conditions have interfered with the pursuit of the industry of providing wild beasts, the European centre of which is at Hamburg.

John Hagenback has applied to the British authorities for permission to send a party of German animal catchers to India, and hopes to head the expedition personally. In India he will revisit his old friends the Maharaja, of Gwalior, from whose preserves Mr. Hagenback, in previous years, has obtained many tigers. It was the Indian dignitary's chief grief that he had no lions. Mr. Hagenback sent him eight of the kings of the animal world. The lions increased so rapidly in the thick forests that they became the terror of the entire country and caused the Maharajah, much litigation and annoyance.

ANCIENT FORESTS.

Tree Trunks Turned to Stone in Saskatchewan.

At the Gordon Rapids near Pinto, Sask., there are large tree trunks which have turned to stone, scattered about the surface above the great coal seams of the Souris Valley. The remarkable thing about the change from wood to stone is the fact that the trees have retained every appearance of wood. Nature has marvellously accomplished a transformation without breaking down the original structure and created the change in so delicate a manner that the cellular structure of the wood has been perfectly preserved. Whole trunks of trees have been so well preserved that by microscopic examination the cells of the wood can be found and so the plant may be named. Many of these fossilized trees show some variety of cypress and some of these appear to be extinct.

Nature's method of accomplishing such remarkable changes so effectively was probably by means of mineral bearing waters.

The great fossil tree at Gordon Rapids measures seven feet across at the points where the branches spread.

There are two samples of fossilized or petrified wood in the Toronto Museum in Bloor Street, which are trunks or stumps of cypress and were taken from Red Deer, in Alberta.

When a tree trunk not only makes a bridge across a chasm but a stone bridge, nature is truly accommodating. Such an occurrence is on record and the photograph of this stone-tree bridge is shown among other productions of fossilization in Western Canada in the museum exhibit.

These petrified or sometimes called silicified trees are proofs that a luxuriant forest once covered our western prairies and that was possibly three million years ago. There are other proofs in similar fossils on which are lined and printed beautiful impressions of leaves. Another evidence of forests is the coal beds and the coal seams, above which one may frequently find petrified tree branches. They are found in hundreds of miles along the valley of the Red Deer river and as long as twenty feet. Silicified wood is a frequent occurrence in Edmonton.—The Sailor.

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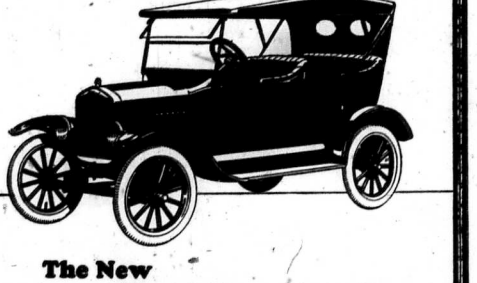

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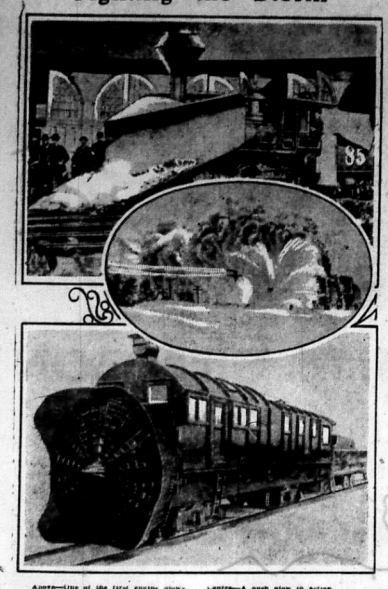
Fighting the Storm



Above—One of the first engine plows. Centre—A push plow in action. Below—One of the Canadian Pacific rotary plows. Type of latest design.

IN certain portions of Canada and the United States, the successful and regular movement of trains during the winter months often depends upon the use of special equipment, the purpose of which is to remove snow and ice from the tracks, and from the direct right of way. As a matter of fact, no railroad in Canada or in the northern parts of the United States could hope to operate without a complement of snow-fighting equipment.

In a study of snow-fighting equipment it is interesting to note that its development is very largely due to Canadians and to Canadian railways, although snow conditions in Canada are no more severe than those met with on roads crossing over the Rocky or Cascade Mountains in the United States, or through the border States. The principal types of snow-fighting equipment may be generally classified as engine and pilot plows, which are attached to the engine front or pilot, push plows, self-contained units mounted on trucks and pushed by a locomotive, wing plows, spreader plows, machine plows which includes the rotary machine, flangers, ice cutters and snow sweepers.

As far as can be ascertained, the first snow plow ever built was of the push plow type. As this plow derailed frequently, an endeavor was made to take advantage of the weight of the locomotive, and thus the engine plow was evolved.

The present rotary plow used on roads, which have to fight deep drifts, snow slides or other conditions beyond the capacity of push plows, is the most effective instrument that has been developed for that purpose. These plows can work their way through deep cuts and slides where it would be impossible for any other type of plow to lift the snow and, in addition, can throw the snow clear of the track. Seen in action, these plows present a rather picturesque appearance when viewed from the front. The rotary plow, as now used, is a development of a revolving snow shovel, patented in 1869 by Mr. J. W. Elliott, a dentist, of Toronto, Ont. This elementary device was modified by Orange Jull, of Orangeville, Ontario, and the Jull rotary was taken up by the Leslie Brothers, also of Orangeville, who constructed a full-sized model which was tried out in the Parkdale yards of the Canadian Pacific in 1884. The success of this trial led the Leslie Brothers to have made for them a complete plow which was tried out by the Union Pacific Railroad during the winter of 1888-87. This plow was the forerunner of the modern rotary.

For many years the Canadian Pacific Railway has constructed its plows of steel. It was the first railway to build and use an all-steel plow, and the service given by this type has been mainly responsible for the all-year communication between eastern and western Canada, the heavy snow falls experienced at times, particularly in Ontario and through the Rockies, being now no impediment to traffic.

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ANTIQUES AND COPIES.

Excellent Qualities of Modern Reproduction of Old Masterpieces.

Noting the "insatiable thirst for "antiques," the general secretary of the British Federation of the Furniture Trades has been constrained to address a letter to the London Times, drawing attention to the excellent qualities of modern reproductions of old masterpieces of the cabinet maker's art. In doing so, he remarks that "the genuine article is becoming daily more and more rare and the hunter is often stalking something whose pedigree is to say the least, patchy."

There is evidence to support the view that many collections esteem age and historic association more highly than any other quality in their purchases, that they place as much value upon ancient ugliness as upon ancient beauty or qualintness, and that they have been deceived into paying handsome prices for articles that were neither old, nor the production of great masters, nor the property in bygone years of celebrated persons. Only recently Prof. Van-Dyke questioned the authenticity of a number of pictures that have long been accepted as the work of Rembrandt. In England there has been prolonged and costly litigation in which it was alleged that articles represented as antiques were actually modern reproductions of old models. And, in the United States many humorous calculations have been made of the cubic capacity of the Mayflower based on the visible supply of furniture reputed to have been brought to this continent on that ship by the Pilgrim Fathers. Misrepresentation is to be condemned, but not honest reproduction of old designs. Antiques have great value. Old furniture, china, pictures, statuary and the like furnish examples of the standards of art, design and craftsmanship of other days and assist in the development of modern types of combining beauty of line, form and color with utility and durability. The possessor of furniture whose history can be traced back to the workshops of the Brothers Adam, Sheraton or Chippendale, has reason to treasure it, but he may hesitate to use it. Furniture which was ordinarily used by our grandparents and great grandparents is now being resurrected from the lumber-rooms and restored to places of honor in our homes. It is prized not only because of its age or because it is the handiwork of particular celebrated makers, but because it reflects, in its graceful lines and attractive forms, the developiment of the cabinet maker's art in the latter part of the eighteenth century, because it is made from solid walnut and oak, which were formerly plentiful in this country and are now, unfortunately, scarce and costly, and because it displays a high order of workmanship and is comfortable.

The demand for such furniture is in an indication of the qualities the modern home-makers appreciate, and it is not ignored by those engaged in the large furniture manufacturing industry of this province. Ordinary citizens realize that genuine specimens of the work of celebrated cabinet makers of the century are practically unobtainable. They have a taste, nevertheless, for furniture that is artistic in design and they look for articles that will add to the comfort and elegance of the home and will stand the strain of everyday use. Long live furniture that is beautiful and good should be the cultivation of taste for the best products of Canada's furniture factories of to-day.

Health of the Nation.

The health of the British nation is gravely menaced by bad footwear, some prominent English medical authorities assert. The secretary of the Boot Trades Association, representing 10,000 dealers, recently sent a questionnaire to medical and school attendance authorities asking how much sickness was caused by shoddy footwear. Replies from fifty-three placed 30 per cent. of the illness among children and 20 per cent. among adults as due in part to this cause. A Plymouth authority estimated that 50 per cent. of the general illness is due to faulty boots and shoes. Recently cheap paper shoes have been imported into England from Germany. But there is also much criticism for those manufactured at home because of their unscientific design and questionable material.

World's Tiniest Cathedral.

The smallest cathedral in the world is said to be in Scotland. It is certainly the smallest in Great Britain. The cathedral church of the diocese of Argyll and the Isles, situated on the Isle of Cumbrae, in the Firth of Clyde, is capable of providing seating accommodation for barely a hundred worshipper. St. Asaph Cathedral, too, is also very small, but in the beauty of its site it yields to none of the greater cathedrals except perhaps Durham. In the Vale of Clwyd, which stretches from Ruthin to Rhyl, stands a ridge forming a kind of backbone to the valley, and bound on the east by the River Elwy and on the west by the Vale of Elwy. This ridge slopes down to the level of the valley five miles from the sea; on its northern point stands St. Asaph Cathedral.

An Ideal Island.

The Island of Ascension, in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, is unique in many respects. There is no private property in land, no rents, no taxes, and no use for money. The flocks and herds are public property, and the meat is served out to the rations, as are the vegetables grown on the farms. When an island fisherman makes a catch he brings it to the guard-room, whence it is issued by the sergeant-major. Practically the entire population are sailors, and they work at most of the common trades. The island is eight miles by six in size, and has a population of about four hundred and fifty. It is two hundred and fifty miles from the ward of St. Helena, and is governed by a captain appointed from the British Navy.

Disputes of Fifty Years Settled.

The Anglo-American claims tribunal, which is sitting in London to settle a number of claims between the countries, some of which are 50 years old, has handed down a decision in a claim made by an American citizen named Burt against the British Government on the account of the sequestration of some of his land in the Fiji Islands when they were annexed by Great Britain in 1874. He has been awarded $50,000.

OUTSTANDING FIGURE

REMARKABLE RISE FROM A HUMBLE BEGINNING.

Sir William Mackenzie Was Born In Kirkfield, Ont., Seventy-Five Years Ago—Was School Teacher Before He Went Out West — With Sir Donald Mann, Built Canadian Northern Railway.

The passing of Sir William removes one of the dominant figures of the period in Canadian history, which was remarkable for the rapidity of its railroad expansion and the consequent opening up of vast areas of virgin territory in Western Canada. He was the financier of the only railway building partnership which ever conceived, constructed and owned a transcontinental railroad. To the task of the building of the Canadian Northern Railway he brought an extraordinary ability to initiate, execute and carry to a successful conclusion projects of great magnitude.

Sir William Mackenzie was born in Kirkfield, Ont., on October 27, 1849. He was the son of John and Mary Mackenzie, both natives of Scotland. He received his education in the public school of the village and the grammar school of Lindsay.

His first vocation was that of school teacher, but he left the schoolhouse for railroad construction in 1871, after securing a contract for a section of the Victoria Railway, which was later merged with the Midland Railway, a division of the Grand Trunk System. He continued this work for the next ten years, during which period he built the Toronto and Nipissing line, which later became a part of the Midland Railway and the Credit Valley Railway, which was absorbed by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

On completion of these lines he went to the West under contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which had commenced work upon the Rocky Mountain section of its great transcontinental system. His contracts kept him in the West until 1886, when the firm of Mackenzie & Mann was established.

Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann first met in the spring of 1886. Sir Donald was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway near the town of Kicking Horse Lake, and Sir William on sawmills for the same employer. The first contract of the firm which was to establish an international reputation was the building of a short line for the Canadian Pacific Railway through the State of Maine.

By 1892 the firm, with the assistance of H. S. Holt and James Ross of Montreal, had constructed lines from Calgary to Edmonton, and from Calgary to Macleod. When these lines were finished the firm for a time ceased to operate.

Sir William had become interested in electric railways and the power development, and had gone East to operate the franchise of the Toronto Street Railway. Shortly after his return to Ontario he became one of the promoters of similar enterprises in South America.

Under Sir William's guidance, the interests which had secured the Toronto Street Railway franchise subsequently acquired the Toronto & Hamilton, the Toronto, Niagara and the Metropolitan electric lines, which were consolidated into the Toronto & York Radial Railway.

The holdings of the Brazilian company are the Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Co., the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Co. and the Sao Paulo Electric Co. Sir William, who was chairman of the board, was associated with Dr. Pereira Passos in the acquisition of these valuable franchises.

The firm was next heard of when it secured some railroad charters in the Province of Manitoba and proceeded to build the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal. In 1899 the Canadian Northern Railway came into existence, and in 1901 the company obtained control of the Manitoba lines of the Northern Pacific Railway. By January, 1902, it had completed its line between Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

The transcontinental system was pushed with rapidity. In 1901-2 the James Bay Railway, from Parry Sound to the Canada Atlantic Railway, which later became the Grand Trunk Railway, was built. The following year the Great Northern Railway of Canada and Chateauguay & Northern Railway of Quebec, both with mileage in the Province of Quebec, were acquired and renamed the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway. In 1905 the Canadian Northern main line was extended to Edmonton; a year later a line between Winnipeg and Prince Albert was completed; and in the same year the Qu, Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway was acquired.

The transactions of 1908 were deals which brought the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto and the Quebec & Lake St. John Railways into the system. This was followed by the construction of the Toronto to Ottawa line during 1909-13 and the Fort Smith, Mackenzie & Pacific Railway.

Sir William earned the reputation of being one of the foremost railroad builders of the world. He and his partner threw open to cultivation and settlement thousands of acres of land in Western Canada. In 1911 he was rewarded with a Knighthood.

With Lady Mackenzie, he was presented to the late King Edward VII. in 1908 and to King George and Queen Mary in 1911. He married Margaret Merry, daughter of John Merry, Kirkfield, Ont., June 8, 1872.

Want Hebrideans.

A movement is under way to secure three hundred Hebridean immigrants for Nova Scotia, on the same conditions under which settlers from the Hebrides were recently brought to Canada and settled in Alberta, with satisfactory results, according to announcement by Hon. D. A. Cameron, Provincial Secretary.

Foolish Questions.

A young lady entered a fur store and a polite salesman came forward. "I want to get a muff," she said.

"Yes'm," said the salesman. "What fur?"

The young lady looked surprised. "Why," she said, "to keep my hands warm, of course!"

Versatile Hand.

A correspondent sends us this extract from Jurgen. "Indeed it is a sad thing, Sylvia, to be murdered by the hand which, so to speak, is sworn to keep an eye on your welfare and which rightfully should serve you on its knees."

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Electricity Helped Gambling

It is difficult to believe, but we have the assurance of the New York Tribune for the statement that in 1893, there was not a theatre in the city that had electric lights, the first to install them being the Empire, which was built in 1894. These were the days when the big gamblers operated under police protection. Fortunes changed hands overnight in their palaces of chance. One young blood is supposed to have lost $60,000 at a single session. The big gamblers were wealthy men, and gambled because it furnished them with some excitement, not because they particularly needed their winnings or particularly missed their losses. The gambling houses were more like clubs than resorts of vice. They were open to any respectable looking person and he would be served with all the dainties out of season in the way of food and choice champagne from the sideboard. He did not need to gamble a dollar to earn these civilities.

Into Long Acre Square, where the George M. Cohan theatre now stands, came Christian C. Bohn, a young electrician in the days when the theatres were illumined with gas and when the town was wide open. He was a hard-working, ambitious youth, and his shop window excited curiosity in the days when electricity was but newly becoming recognized as an illuminant. He paid $15 a month rent for a site that would now command perhaps a hundred times as much, and his first important customer was Joe Ullmann, gambler and bookmaker. Ullmann dropped into the little shop one day and remarked casually: "I've got a notion to start a gambling house round in Forty-fourth street, and I want to have electric lights. I'd like to have you put them in for me." He was ordering the plant as casually as he might order a cigar. Bohn explained to him that it was a difficult and costly matter, that there would have to be expensive excavations and perhaps May and October 1911. He married Margaret Merry, daughter of John Merry, Kirkfield, Ont., June 8, 1872. work before the streets could be torn up. Ullmann said that that would be all right and invited Bohn to accompany him to a nearby deposit vault where he opened a box filled with stacks of bills, handed him $700 and told him to go ahead.

This was the order that gave Mr. Bohn his start in life, and now, prosperous and uncontaminated by his association with gamblers, he looks back with something more than toleration upon his most valued patrons. The gamblers in those days vied with each other in magnificence. Their houses were fitted up as expensively as the homes of the Astors and the Vanderbilts. Canfield, a real connoisseur, had valuable art collections. When one gambler used electric lights the others could not afford to lag behind so that from other noted denizens of the underworld came orders and the fortune of the young electrician was made. As time went on and as raids became more numerous, when Jerome as district attorney began to show his pernicious activity, Bohn was called upon for electrical services other than lighting. He was asked to install signals so that the gambling party might not be unduly rushed by the authorities. Partly because of his gratitude to his friends and partly because of the handsome rewards, he bent his mind to this branch of his profession and invented safeguards that were to become universal.

The most important of them was an electrical device which operated in connection with a vestibule which had outer and inner doors. Both doors had cores of steel lattice work, and either might be counted upon to give an assaulting squad of policemen several minutes' hard work before breaking through, the minutes being intended for use by the gamblers to escape by another route. Bohn's appliance made it impossible to open one set of doors while the other was open. It had happened often that when a door was opened for a solitary visitor, a swarm of police had suddenly appeared and rushed through into the gambling rooms before the evidence of the game could be put out of sight. With the Bohn device it was possible for the attendant to answer a bell, close the doors behind him and admit as many police as could crowd into the vestibule. They could not force the second door without delay. At the same time, as the door was opened a flood of light played upon the visitors. They had to remain under scrutiny from within, and the outer door had to be closed before they could get in.

Mr. Bohn says that in those days there was no crooked gambling among the big gamblers. He knew them all, and had entrance to their places though he never gambled a dollar. He personally handled nearly every wire that they had in their places and asserts that there was none of them that could have been used for the purposes of influencing a roulette wheel or any other gambling device. The houses were all on the level, the owners calculating that in all the games of chance the percentage was heavily in their favor and that over the long route they must win because of the laws of mathematics. He is not so sure of the wiring that he did for the numerous spiritist mediums who then infested New York was as honest. He reports that in every case of this kind he was called upon to install a dim electric light in the seance room, and a push button in the floor beneath the medium's table, pressure upon which would flash a light or start a buzzer in an adjoining room. Mr. Bohn does not know the purposes of these arrangements, but he suspects that they were not wholly disconnected with revelations from the spirit world.

The New Leper Cure.

The treatment with the ethylesters (of the Chaulmoogra or Hydrocarpus oil) seems the beginning of a solution of the, up till recently, hopeless problem of leprosy. The doctor conducts a constant hand-to-hand struggle with the bacilli, fighting now one way and then another. It is worth it all. What a treat to go about our home now! They may have no toes, but you can see them stumping round as if they were hale and hearty. Instead of sixty or seventy daily dressings, now we have only fifteen, and these are largely new-comers." This is from Dr. Isabel Kerr, who is working among the lepers at Dichpali.

Will It Clean?

Before buying any mechanical device for saving household labor it is well to ask yourself if it may be cleaned easily. Some complicated food choppers and "coolers" are so hard to wash that one would rather do the actual operation by hand than clean the labor-saving device.

THE INDOMITABLE.

Was at Quebec During the Tercentenary Celebration.

They are breaking up the Indomitable at one of the British navy yards, and the news will bring a pang to Canadians who saw the proud battleship at Quebec during the Tercentenary celebration in 1908. Her "tripod" masts were only one feature that seemed the last word in naval construction, to be superseded in a few years by other improvements which send the costly sea-fighting machine to the scrap heap. It was the Indomitable which brought the Prince of Wales, now King George, to Quebec for the celebration, and, describing his arrival, Col. William Wood, the Quebec historian, has written in his book, "In the Heart of Old Canada":

"He came in the full splendor of a perfect summer day, and his arrival befitted the day. He came by sea, as British rulers should. His ship that all were waiting for, was the Indomitable, the latest model of combined strength and speed in the golden and greatest navy in the world; and therefore the best to fly the Royal Standard of a sailor prince. One moment more and the Indomitable herself also glided into view, the very embodiment of tense force held in leash. Immediately the fleet in the harbor manned and dressed ship from stem to stern. Then the British, French and American flagships fired the thunderous salute, which was instantly repeated by every vessel present and by the grey fastness of the Citadel crowning the heights more than 300 feet above. Into this magnificence of welcome the Indomitable advanced, stateliest of all; her armored shapeliness above the waterline, her well-trained crew at deck, and her multitudinous flutter of flags aloft making her a sea throne fit for a prince—whose finest title is 'Lord of the Isles'."

The Don de Dieu, modelled after the ship which brought Champlain to Quebec in 1608, later arrived, a little vessel of 12 tons, and in the contrast between this mite and the indomitable led Col. Wood to say:

"There was a curious contrast when she berthed next the gigantic Indomitable, which, being 18,000 tons, was just 150 times her size. But there was a more quietly interesting coincidence in the fact that both vessels held the transatlantic record of their day. Champlain made the quickest passage then known when he went from Honfleur to Tadoussac in 18 days, and the Indomitable holds the present record for having steamed home from land to land in 67 hours."
—Toronto Globe.

Bravery Rewarded.

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, at its fall meeting at Pittsburg, Pa., recognized two acts of bravery by Canadians.

A total of $6 acts were recognized in Canada and the United States.

Eight of the heroes, one a Canadian, lost their lives, and to their dependents the commission granted pensions.

The Canadian hero who lost his life was Samuel A. Spencer, 602 Howe street, Vancouver, B.C. He lost his life while rescuing an indeterminate number of persons in an apartment house fire in Vancouver, June 30, 1920. Spencer was burned to death. A silver medal was awarded his daughter.

Iris V. M. Payne, 72 Smith street, Peterboro, Ont., aged 15, was awarded a bronze medal for the rescue of a boy from drowning at Peterboro on February 5, 1921.

WILSON'S
HARDWARE

Wishing all

A Very Merry Xmas

—and—

Health, Happiness and Prosperity for the New Year 1924

PROVINCIAL HOUSE TO ASSEMBLE FEB. 6

Wednesday, February 6, is the date set by the Cabinet for the opening of the Ontario Legislature. Predictions are that the 1924 session will be extremely short, probably lasting not more than eight weeks.

The legislative bill of fare will be comparatively light, according to the various Ministers, almost all of whom have stated that they have little legislation that might be called important. It is known, however, that the Provincial Treasurer, in his Budget address, will have to report a deficit said to be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, which will be laid at the door of the Drury Government by Conservative Budget speakers.

Wood For Sale.

Soft and hard wood, cut or uncut, delivered to any part of the town. Apply at Normile's Garage, East St., Phone 370, or Arthur Babcock, Carter. 2-c

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138.

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fixing it up for a paint shop, for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

F. C. MARTIN & SON

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND UNDERTAKERS

Parlors and Office :

Dundas St., Napanee

A motor ambulance has been purchased and is available when required, day or night.

Office Telephone No. 74.
Residence Telephone No. 375

F. C. MARTIN & SON.

Successors to Hambly & Ming.

24-6m

F. E. "VanLuven's" for Coal

Wishing You A Bright, Prosperous and Happy New Year.

VANLUVEN'S COAL YARD.
'Phone 92 Napanee

INSURANCE !

Most fires in dwelling houses occur in winter.

Have your home and furniture protected with a policy.

Insurance experts, will gladly advise you if you 'phone or call.

HARSHAW & SON

AGENTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.

NAPANEE, ONT.

Herbageum

The famous Stock Food and Poultry Tonic

in 2 lb. and 4lb. packages

35c. and 65c. each

GEO. E. WINTER, SEEDS

Dundas St. Phone 78.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

Sunday, 9.30 a.m. — Class meeting.
10.30 a.m.—Morning service.
11.45 — Sunday School and Adult Classes.
7.00 p.m.—Evening service.
Monday, 8 p.m.—League service.
Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.—Mid-week Prayer and Praise service.

Napanee Schools.

The Collegiate Institute and public schools will not open again until Monday, January 7th.

Your Kitchen Needs.

An attractive line of Aluminumware and Graniteware always in stock. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

The Market Grocery.

The best quality in foods are always the best to buy. Our Teas and Coffee are always high quality goods. We wish all our friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

THOMPSON BROS.

Some Egg.

Saturday Mrs. Burnell Denison, Richmond, brought into our office an egg laid by a Rhode Island Red hen, which measured 8 inches the long way and 6¾ inches the other way and weighed over four ounces. It was certainly a beautiful specimen. Who can beat it ?

Obituary.

It was with the deepest regret that the many friends of Morven and vicinity learned of the sudden and untimely death of Lauretta Smith, beloved wife of Samuel C. Ferguson, whose home is near Winnipeg, Man. Less than a year ago she left her home a happy bride with the best wishes of a host of friends. By her kind and cheerful disposition she had endeared herself to all with whom she was in any way associated. Her life was short as counted by years, but it was full of active work of service to God and kindly thoughts and deeds for others. Especially was she devoted to the work of the Sunday School and Epworth League. Lauretta was born in January, 1898, at Morven, and was a daughter of Mrs. E. M. Smith and the late Mr. Smith. Besides her sorrowing husband there are left to mourn a loving mother, one sister and four brothers, who will always think of her as having been a most devoted sister. The funeral was held at Winnipeg November 3rd, 1923. The flowers were numerous and beautiful, showing the deep esteem in which she was held. Tenderest sympathy is extended to those into whose lives her death has brought sadness.

CORDWOOD

Cut to Stove Length,

Delivered in NAPANEE or BATH

Quality and Price Right

Order from any town carter, or at F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.

Phone 14 Napanee, or Bath Central.
P. O. Box 57.

Cordwood Wanted.

W. D. MIDMER,
Yard : West Street,
Napanee.

WHERE SLEEP YOUR LOVED ONES

There let us place over their quiet forms one of our artistic and expressive monuments, which will be forever a real monument to their well loved characters and to you who cherish them. The cost will be forgotten in the majesty of the memorial.

WM. HOWITT, - NAPANEE

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS !

The Air is Full of Things You Should Not Miss !

Give a Radio Set New Year's

It will be appreciated by everyone.

COMPLETE SETS FROM $50.00 UP.

Step in our store and hear them.
Open evenings till ten o'clock.
We specialize on Radio equipment.
We also have a good line of auto accessories suitable for Xmas gifts. We repair all makes of storage batteries.
Let us store your battery this winter.

EXIDE SERVICE STATION

E. F. SMITH, John Street, Napanee.

Spend A Little Save A Lot

Its surprising what DRY CLEANING can do in putting smartness and longer wear into a man's clothes.

Bring in your Suits and have them Cleaned and put in shape.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
NAPANEE

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.
Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.
Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—Midweek service.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Epiphany.
10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.
Tuesday, New Year's Day : 10.30—Holy Communion.

TOWNSHIP NOMINATIONS

SOUTH FREDERICKSBURGH.

For Reeve—John L. Smith, Henry Cooper.

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD (Acclamation).

For Reeve—G. H. Young.
For Councillors—J. F. York, D. Hinchey, P. J. Whalen, Dennis Kearns.

BATH.

For Reeve—R. L. Sexsmith, Merton Mellow.
For Council—F. Hagerman, C. Bird, W. Galver, J. N. Osborne, F. Lloyd, J. Hawkins, F. Thorigal, G. A. Wartman.

NORTH FREDERICKSBURGH.

For Reeve—Jas. W. Clark and H. Milne.
For Councillors—S. Vanalstine, Jas. H. Keech, H. Chambers, Allan Baldwin, Frank Hart, Harold Brandon, Frank Clark, N. Fitchett, Jos. Yeomans.

TOWNSHIP OF RICHMOND

For Reeve—R. W. Paul, Alf McCutcheon, Christie Kellar, Schuyler French, A. C. Tummon.
For Councillors—W. J. Gollinger, E. A. McQuaig, S. S. Brown, M. Dupree, W. Woodcock, R. D. Martin, Wm. Provins, S. French, J. Schermerhorn, W. Wakeland, Arch. Richmond, Jos. Tate, W. A. McLeod.

BATH.

Mr. Arnold Babcock, of Point Anne, spent Christmas with his mother, Mrs. C. Babcock.

Miss Margaret Forester is spending the vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Forester.

Mrs. Wm. McGuin, wh suffered painful injuries by falling down stairs several days ago, is not much improved.

Messrs. Fred McGuin, Napanee, and Clarence McGuin, of Kingston, spent Christmas with their mother, Mrs. Wm. McGuin.

The many friends of Mr. Wm. Thorigal will sympathize with him in the loss of his mother, Mrs. John Dennee, Amherst Island, who passed away on Monday night last after a lingering illness.

Mr. Claire Mott, of Belleville, made a short visit with his uncle, Robert Mott, last week.

Mrs. Wm. Calver spent a few days last week at R. Calver's.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Calver spent Christmas with friends at Odessa.

Miss Beatrice Armstrong, of Toronto, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Armstrong.

Messrs. Clarence Young, of Renfrew, and Ernest Young, of Peterboro, are spending the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Young.

Grant Wemp, of Toronto, spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wemp.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Bain are spending the winter in Kingston with their son, John Bain, and Mrs. Bain.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mellow and baby, of Napanee, spent Christmas at George Davy's.

Messrs. Allan and Hope Swayne at St. John's Rectory.

Miss Edith Calver, of Napanee, spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Calver.

Nicholas Holt and the Misses Holt and Wilkinson, of Toronto, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cuppage.

Mrs. Agnes Sharpe is visiting friends at Oshawa.

Charles Calver is spending his Christmas vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Calver.

Ronald Stevenson and family, of Napanee, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Calver.

The Rev. Principal McGreer will give a Lantern Lecture on "Oxford," in the school room of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, on Thursday, Jan. 3rd, at 8.00 p.m. Collection for W. A.

PRESENTATION BY I. O. D. E.

During the Christmas holidays a prize was presented by the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E., to Master Wm. Carr, for having obtained the highest marks in history at the Entrance Examinations.

The giving of prizes for such attainments by pupils of the Public Schools is one part of the multitude of work undertaken by the Daughters of the Empire.

It is a policy which the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E., will continue to pursue in regard to examinations for history in the Public Schools.

Stove Repairs.

Order your stove repairs early and insure prompt delivery.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

When Looking for New Year's Presents

Call and see my stock of table and boudoir lamps, irons, toasters, curling irons, heating pads, Premier vacuum cleaners, wire shapes for lamps and portable heaters.

Also National Electric Ranges, one, two and three burner plates. Hurley Superior washing machine. Agent for Caron Farm Lighting Plant.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square, Napanee

'Phone 367.

A. E. PAUL

Clerk 1st Division Court

INSURANCE.

Office :

OVER HENRY'S BOOKSTORE.

INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of compaines to choose from.

Office :

Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales as convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.

'Phone 10 ring 1-3,
Adolphustown.

11-3-m

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

The pastor will preach at both services.
10.30 a.m.—Morning worship.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00 p.m.—Evening Service.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

The members of the Helping Hand Bible Class, Grace Methodist Church, met in the church parlor, on Thursday night and presented one of their classmates, Mrs. Robt. Denison, who is soon to move away, with a beautiful linen tablecloth. The presentation was made by Mrs. J. G. Oliver, and the following address was read by Mr. F. J. VanAlstyne :

Napanee, Dec. 27th, 1923.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Denison :

Dear Classmates,—

Having learned with regret of your departure from our midst, which will necessarily result in the severing of those pleasant relations and associations of your membership in the Helping Hand Bible Class, we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing to you our deep regret over the circumstances that will sever those relations. We will deeply miss you because of your activities in the class. Those activities have gone a long way in making the class the success it is to-day. Any task which has been given you has always been performed with a cheerfulness of manner which has been an object lesson to us all. We have nothing but good wishes to extend to you and hope that health, happiness and prosperity may follow you to your new place of residence.

Kindly accept this little token in the spirit in which it is given and may it always be a pleasant reminder of the different members of this class who present it to you.

Signed on behalf of the Class,
GARFIELD SILLS, Pres.
F. J. VANALSTYNE, Sec'y.

After the reading of the address light refreshments were served.

Quebec Heaters.

The most popular stove on the market to-day. We have something special to show you in the latest improved model cooking stoves. See them. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

DESERONTO.

The Christmas Tree and entertainment in the school room of St. Mark's Wednesday evening was well attended and a good programme of drills, songs, recitations and readings was given by the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School. Mrs. Dale Mrs. Peacock and Mrs. Harold Watson accompanied the events on the piano. The Rev. C. E. Radcliffe entertained the audience with club swinging and headed a group of lads in dumb-bell exercises. At the close of the programme the children were presented with oranges and candy.

The anthems and special music which were given in the Church of the Redeemer on Christmas day were, by special request repeated at the morning service on Sunday, Dec. 30th.

Dr. Campbell of Otterville, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cole, Main street, returned to his home on Thursday.

Mr. Geo. Silverton left Deseronto for Port Hope Wednesday.

Miss Thompson, of Toronto University, is spending the vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thompson, Dundas street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Brant, of Toronto, are in town visiting relatives and renewing acquaintances

Raisins ! Raisins !

We are still selling new seedless Raisins 2 lb. for 25c. Currants, 17c. a box. And we are our brooms we are selling for 49c. at H. W. KELLY'S Grocery.

YARKER.

The Yarker Public Hall is now open for dances, parties and shows. It has been closed for a long time, having been used for storage purposes.

The Christmas tree entertainment of the Methodist Sunday School was a success and the church was filled. The programme was well rendered by the children. The orchestra was in attendance, and delighted the audience as well presented selections.

A. D. Leonard was elected school trustee for the ensuing three years.

Some advocate the buying of the H. M. church property by the School Section. This should meet with general approval.

Mr. Ferrier and wife have returned from Ingersoll and report good sleighing there.

The work at the cemetery had to be abandoned until spring.

Homecomers for Christmas : John Oldham, Madeline Foster, Stella Stonness, Harry Stewart, George Richardson, Gerald, Girard and Wilfred Dunn, Bessie Hussie.

Roy Freeman and wife went to Gananoque ; Dr. Aitcheson and wife went to Kingston ; Alfred Connolly and wife went to Kingston ; Alfred Martin and wife went to Kingston.

Vivian Brown has gone to spend the winter in Toronto.

Misses Annie and Hattie Yard and Miss Blanche Wilson were home from Kingston for Christmas.

The I.O.O.F. have rented a piano for the Public Hall to be used for entertainments.

If arrangements can be made the Standard church may hold a six-day convention here in January.

It is not generally known that the Mother Superior of the Hotel Dieu is a Yarker girl, Miss Stella McDonald. Yarker extends congratulations to her on her selection to fill this important position.

Beaver Board.

We sell Beaver Board and Wall Board. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

If you want results use The Express "Want Column." It is a good advertising medium.

ASSURANCE

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY
UNDERTAKERS
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

David Butler, who plays an important role in Viola Dana's new Metro picture, "A NURSE IN NEWBORO."

Also a 2-reel comedy and a vaudeville between shows.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Falling in love, tempted by profligate wealth, risking disgrace for the man of her heart—that's Gorgeous Gloria in "MY AMERICAN WIFE."

And a good comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

"THE BRASS BOTTLE," a story of a modern man who found a jazz-genie with powers greater than Aladdin's. A good comedy drama.

Also a special 2-reel comedy.

Black's 5-Piece Orchestra every Wednesday night.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

J. M. SIMPSON

for Council 1924

Elect Simpson as Councillor

Victor Cowling

A progressive business man, asks the support of the electors of Napanee, both Ladies and Gentlemen,

As Councillor for 1924

ONTARIO ELECTIONS ACT

LENNOX BYE-ELECTION, OCTOBER 22nd, 1923.

Abstract statement of Carleton Woods, a candidate at said election :

Printing	$ 140 02
Rent committee rooms, halls, chairs, etc.	87 64
Livery and posting bills	68 00
Miscellaneous	135 00
Total amount	$ 430 66

G. S. REID,
Returning Officer.

NOTICE !

A CHANGE OF TIME

will be made

Sunday, January 6, 1924

For full particulars apply to any Ticket Agent.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

Diamond Point Plow Shares, all makes at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

To The Electors of Napanee

Ladies and Gentlemen :

I have been nominated as Councillor for 1924 and would respectfully ask the support of the Electors of Napanee, both Ladies and Gentlemen.

W. J. JEWELL.

To the Electors of Napanee

Ladies and Gentlemen :

Having again received a nomination for Councillor for the year 1924, I respectfully solicit your votes and influence. My position in the 1923 Council was Chairman of Poor and Sanitary. In my endeavor to look after the deserving need of our town I was careful not to neglect those in want, and at the same time saw that value was given for the money spent.

Wishing you the Compliments of the Season and again soliciting your votes, I remain,

Yours truly,
THOS. H. HUFFMAN.

To the Electors of Napanee

Ladies and Gentlemen :

A vote for M. C. Burgess will mean a vote for economy and efficiency. Experience is the best teacher, and my experience at the Council Board last year better fits me for service in 1924.

Wishing you the Compliments of the Season.

M. C. BURGESS.

FARM LABOUR

Farmers requiring help for the Spring Season or year 1924, are requested to apply at once to H. A. Macdonnell, Director of Colonization and Immigration, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario, or to the Agricultural Representative of the County in which they reside.

Applications should state whether they require experienced, partly experienced or inexperienced single men, or experienced married men, with or without families, length of time service will be required and rate of wages.

Applications will be filled as far as possible in the order in which they are received—preference given yearly engagements.

By authority of

THE HONOURABLE JOHN S. MARTIN,
Minister of Agriculture.

To McLaughlin Owners :

McLaughlin-Buick Garage

East Street, - Napanee

Authorized McLaughlin Service Station

Full Supply of Parts !

Drive in and let us look your car over and we will quote you a price for your work before starting the job.

Car Washing.

Full line of Tires, Accessories, Gas, Oils, Etc.

All work guaranteed.

SERVICE : Our Motto.

PLUMLEY & CLAPP

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all

BAYER Genuine

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to protect the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for Perusal by the Readers of Our Paper.

TUESDAY.

It is said there are 7,000 blind pigs in Detroit.

Grilling electric light bills halved in ten years.

Premier of New Zealand to visit Ottawa on Friday.

Ontario fortune-hunters discover diamonds in British Guiana.

Italian farmers may come in considerable numbers to Canada.

Great crowds gathered to sing carols before City Hall, Toronto.

Kitchener flour mill and Bridgeburg stock plant are burned.

Christmas Eve sees departure of last grain boat from Fort William.

German Charge d'Affaires confers with Poincare on modus vivendi in Ruhr.

Father Ruppert dies in Alaskan snow bearing Christmas cheer to orphans.

H. B. Weaver, aged 65, dropped dead while rabbit hunting in Louth township.

E. G. Chamberlain, C. P. R. Police Chief, dies following operation in Montreal.

Raisuli, the Moroccan bandit, is said to be alive, and recovering from dose of poison.

Rev. Father Thomas O'Donnell, of Toronto, is appointed Bishop of Victoria, B.C.

A bad derailment occurred at Halberstan, near Lindsay. Two coaches were burned.

A bogus cheque for $2,262 was passed on a Vancouver bank teller. Man gets away.

Tony Canala, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., shot three persons; all are expected to recover.

People of Great Britain throw themselves determinedly into enjoyment of Christmas season.

Minister of Education Cannon and Provincial Secretary Prefontaine were returned to the Manitoba Legislature.

Rev. W. J. Agabob, a Presbyterian minister, was drowned while fishing in the Capilano river, North Vancouver.

WEDNESDAY.

J. F. McGarry's whippet Boxer is winner again.

Calgary Tigers defeat Saskatoon Crescents, 3 to 2.

Germany to be allowed to operate railways in Ruhr.

Christmas holidays bring unusual quiet to British capital.

Train hits auto at Bloomington, Ill., and three are killed.

Christmas soccer and Rugby games are played in Old Country.

Vendigo will return to Greece, and organize administration.

Oldest inhabitant of St. Raphael is dead and Glengarry ancestor.

Rebels loosen rails in Mexico and a score are killed in train wreck.

Jim Todd wins two events at harness racing meet at Dufferin Park.

Chancellor Marx portrays pitiable condition of German people in message.

Hamilton police search for autoists who struck pedestrians and sped away.

White mass was being said at Gatineau Point, as thief steals $450 from priest's residence.

Raging Pacific gale shatters shipping on Gulf of Georgia. Five lives are reported as lost.

Miss Lois Booth, granddaughter of lumber millionaire, is betrothed to Prince Axel of Denmark.

Reduction in employment demand is most marked in Quebec, but Dominion situation shows improvement.

Jefferson Gosline, residents dig up remains of John Snow, the murderer, place them in cottage and set fire to house.

British harvesters royally entertained to Christmas dinner by British Welcome and Welfare League at Toronto.

A fire-cracker exploding on street of Karles, Kentucky, started men shooting. Four are dead, and two seriously wounded.

THURSDAY.

Fire at Tillsonburg causes $8,000 loss.

Turks sign an agreement with United States.

Murray Bee wins two senior speed skating races.

Huddersfield Town wins from Tottenham Hotspurs.

Ontario Government announces cut in price of liquor.

Tour of Canada by Swiss editors begins to bear fruit.

Government will investigate selling of ungraded eggs in Toronto.

Ontario Government sells $10,000,000 of one-year 4 in New York.

Former Chancellor Stresseman may be sent as ambassador to Paris.

United States may extend consular shipping laws to the Philippines.

Wife of minister found brutally murdered in her home in St. John, N.B.

General Amendola, former Italian Minister of War, was clubbed by six unknown men.

Charges of graft against former Premier of Newfoundland and another ex-Minister.

Fourteen patients and nurse in State Hospital for Insane, Chicago, are burned to death.

Three members of crew drown when Victoria tug founders in Christmas Day storm.

A series of devastating avalanches in the Alps are continuing; eleven lives are reported lost.

One man killed in T. H. & B. tunnel at Hamilton and another on Canadian National line near Paris.

Archbishop of Canterbury says no headway is made in Church Union proposed in Lambeth resolutions.

Holstein produces cheapest milk at O.A.C., but other breeds get better showing in butter-fat production.

Premier Massey, speaking in Quebec, tells his audience some scheme of imperial preference is essential to Empire.

Statue of Col. Baker, former M.P. for Brome, who fell in the Great War, to be erected in Parliament Buildings.

Ottawa retains National Hockey League lead by defeating Canadiens 2 to 0. St. Patrick's win from Hamilton 2 to 1.

FRIDAY.

India to be represented at Olympic games.

Much-wanted slayer of woman arrested at New York.

Scientists at Cincinnati honor professor from Toronto.

Olympic hockey team beats Stratford in London, 4 to 3.

Attempt on life of Prince Regent of Japan proves failure.

Older Boys' Parliament for Ontario opens at Legislative Buildings.

Ottawa K. is again winner at Dufferin Park harness racing meet.

Four persons injured when C.N.R. train in Western Canada is derailed.

Government marketing service proves effective aid to Alberta farmers.

Hamilton woman killed by train of C.N.R. which she was suing for damages.

Premier Massey of New Zealand finds Canadian sentiment strongly imperialistic.

Missing French airship sighted flying over coasts in Sahara Desert. Hope for safety revives.

Peat in Private Hands.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—After years of experimenting in the production of peat at Alfred, Ont., the Government has interested private capital. Arrangements have been made with a Montreal company to take over the plant and operate it as a commercial proposition. Three thousand tons of peat was produced at $5.50 per ton. It cannot be shipped economically more than 100 miles. The total area of peat bogs in Canada is 37,000 square miles. The department has investigated 47 bogs in Ontario, 27 in Quebec, seven in Manitoba and 27 in the Maritime Provinces. Seven bogs within shipping distance of Toronto are capable of producing 26,500,000 tons of peat.

British World Exhibition Abandoned.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The plan to send around the world a floating exhibition of British products, to be shown in forty-five South American and other ports where the United States and other competitors have been strengthening their positions since the war, came to an end to-day by the British World Trade Exhibitions, Limited, failed at a cost of more than $100,000 to the stockholders.

Canadian Club Building Projected.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 31.—A large Canadian Club building will be built here as a result of an idea originated at a luncheon of four prominent Canadians here.

Hudson's Bay Store Robbed.

NORTH BAY, Dec. 31.—Mattice, the little hamlet and fur-trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, about 50 miles west of Cochrane, on the Transcontinental Railway, has again emerged from obscurity and regained the spotlight.

Word has been flashed through the great North that the Hudson's Bay store had been broken into and furs valued at between $5,000 and $7,000 stolen. The exact number of skins has been set down in the message broadcasted by telegraph, telephone and radio. Some of the local radio operators picked up messages.

SIR AUCKLAND RESIGNS

Sir Esme Howard Will Take His Place.

Owing to State of His Eyes Sir Auckland Geddes Would Not Be Able to Resume Work at Washington—His Work in the United States Has Been Very Satisfactory to British Foreign Office.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Foreign Office has issued the following statement respecting the resignation of Sir Auckland Geddes as Ambassador to the United States:

"Sir Auckland Geddes, having been informed by his medical advisers that the state of his eyes will not admit of his immediate resumption of work at Washington, has felt bound to tender his resignation. The following appointments in the diplomatic service have, in consequence, been submitted and received the approval of His Majesty; The Rt. Hon. Sir Esme Howard to be His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary at Washington, and the Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold to be His Majesty's Ambassador and plenipotentiary at Madrid.

"It is understood, that pending the arrival of the new ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes is returning for a brief visit to Washington to make necessary arrangement for his departure and to say good-bye to his numerous friends."

Practically all officialdom was away from London for the holiday season when the Washington message was received Sunday night announcing that Sir Auckland had resigned.

The announcement will not cause great surprise, for ever since Sir Auckland came home on leave it has been an open question whether he would be able to take up his ambassadorial duties at all, as his personal health has greatly improved recently, and he undoubtedly had hopes that he would return to Washington and told his friends so. He had been able recently to attend two public dinners, although he made no speeches; otherwise he has been very quietly through the past summer and autumn.

The final decision of Sir Auckland to retire will be a deep disappointment to his friends and to the Foreign Office, where his work in the United States is believed to have been successful and highly appreciated.

COL. FAREWELL DEAD.

Was Crown Attorney of Ontario County Fifty Years.

WHITBY, Ont., Dec. 31.—Col. J. E. Farewell, K.C., County Crown Attorney, a native born son of Oshawa, known as the grand old man of Ontario county, passed away at the Oshawa General Hospital here yesterday in his 84th year. Deceased early in November was injured in a motor accident while motoring to his Whitby-Port Perry road, and despite his advanced age recovered sufficiently to attend the December sittings of the Fall Assizes held in Whitby, since which he has been taking a much-earned rest at his home in the county town. It was during the part of last week he complained of the return of an ailment of a year previous, and on Thursday morning was admitted to the Oshawa General Hospital to undergo an immediate operation, and while the operation was admitted to the Oshawa General Hospital to undergo an immediate operation, and while the operation was successful, the shock was severe and his condition regarded as grave. He gradually sank away until death claimed him at 2.30 on Saturday afternoon.

Deceased started his early law career in Oshawa, but later moved to Whitby, where he was made county crown attorney, also clerk of the County Council, which latter office he held up to a year ago, when he handed in his resignation. He was also an honorary president of Ontario County Children's Shelter, which is located in Oshawa, a veteran of the Fenian Raid and one of the most prominent and esteemed citizens of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, having held the highest honor in the gift of Oddfellowship.

Greece Sending $225,000.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Interest to the amount of $225,000 on the Canadian loan to Greece for the second portion of this loan is now on its way from Athens to London. This will bring the total interest payment from Greece to Canada for the year up to $450,000, the arrangement agreed upon between Athens and Ottawa some time ago, when the post-war debt of Greece to the Dominion was consolidated. The debt, approximately, amounts to $8,000,000.

It is expected that by the end of next March Britain will have wiped out her debt to Canada by the payment of $3,000,000, and that by the end of 1924 France also will have completed payment of her debt to Canada, $5,500,000.

Peat Bog Big Interest.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—Canada's share of the world's annual output of operation of the Pacific cable in the last financial year was approximately $450,000, according to postal officials who supervise this means of communication. The Dominion's portion of earnings during the last eight years was about $2,400,000.

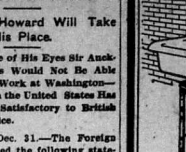
The Pacific cable links Canada directly with New Zealand and Australia.

Legislature Opens February 6.

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—The Ontario Legislature will convene for its 1924 sitting on February 6th next, Premier Ferguson announced at the close of the following a meeting of his Cabinet. The session will be the first one of Ontario's sixteenth Parliament.

Spain's Duties Prohibitive.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—Canada not having adhered to the Anglo-Spanish treaty last year, and negotiations for a separate treaty not having been opened, the Spanish Government announces that Canadian goods must pay the first-column duty rates, which are the highest imposed, and are practically prohibitive. They affect principally agricultural machinery, fires and binders. The loss apparently will fall particularly on Canadian firms having goods en route to Spain.



SINKS AND DRAINS

Use a little of Gillett's Lye when the kitchen or bathroom drains are clogged. It works wonders! Use it also for cleaning and disinfecting Closet Bowls; for softening water, making soap, cleaning dirty floors and greasy utensils. It has over 50 different uses and a can should be kept handy in every home. Avoid costly and dangerous substitutes. Insist on the genuine

GILLETT'S
100% PURE FLAKE
LYE

A CHRISTMAS TRAGEDY

Prisoner Is Said to Have Admitted Guilt.

Says He Went to Morningstar's Residence to Borrow a Shovel, And When Returning It Was Asked to Pay For Use of It—After Some Words He Struck Morningstar and Set Fire to House.

WELLAND, Dec. 31.—Startling developments rapidly followed the finding of the charred body of Albert Morningstar in the ruins of his house, burned in Thoroid township early Christmas morning. The arrest of William Canfield last Wednesday on suspicion, the nominal charge being that of stealing an automobile which disappeared from here on December 1 and which was in his possession, started things. Alex. Shriner of Dunnville, with Crown Counsel had been staying, was also arrested, it being expected that he could give important evidence.

Canfield broke down after several severe examinations by criminal officers and is said to have made a full confession of his guilt.

Morningstar was a well-known retired farmer, highly respected, and living alone. Canfield, who is unmarried and 27 years of age, came from England 22 years ago and worked in this district for a number of years. He was arrested at Dunnville when he presented Morningstar's bank book, following the deceased's death, endeavored to draw out $1,500. The bank officials telephoned the Welland bank first and learned of the tragedy.

Following the finding of Morningstar's death, Canfield still persisted he was Morningstar and said the body found was that of a hired man.

Chief of Police Lawrence secured the confession, after questioning Canfield in reference to some stolen chickens. The confession which he signed was to the following effect: "My self and Shriner drove to Morningstar's residence and borrowed a shovel. After getting the shovel out of the ditch I returned the shovel and Morningstar asked me for money for the use of it. After some words I struck him on the head. He did not speak. I went through the house and took $45, a watch, chain, some clothing and other stuff. I then set fire to the house and drove to Dunnville Christmas Day. I bought two new tires. Christmas night I drove to Welland and back to Dunnville. I had no person with me when I went to Morningstar's house. I did everything myself."

The prisoner will be held Wednesday, and Canfield will have a hearing on Thursday before Police Magistrate Goodwin.

RIVERS AT FLOOD TIDE.

Great Suffering to People and Much Property Damage.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The rivers of France are at flood, causing great suffering to the people and much damage to property.

Upon the food season has come earlier and is worse than usual, following two months of almost continuous rain. The situation along the Siene in Paris is becoming critical to-night. Officials forecast a further rise of two feet in the river by Wednesday, when the inundation will begin to take the aspect of a disaster.

Already the quays in Paris and the suburbs are under water; cellars have been flooded and some houses in low-lying quarters have been obliged to move, taking with them most of their furniture as they could.

In the provinces the situation is even worse. The river Rhone is rising rapidly. The low-lying country about Lyons is now submerged. At Nevers, on the Loire, half the town is inundated and 500 persons have had to quit their houses. Water is pouring through the railroad cut in the neighborhood of Clamecy. The overflow of the Marne has converted the country from Vitry le Francois to Chalon into a vast lake.

In addition to the floods in the South of France there has been a return of exceptional violence which has puttelephonic communications between Paris, Marseilles, Nice and Italy out of commission, and also almost completely cut off telegraphic communication.

At Toulon the transport Indus parted her cable and was blown ashore. All ports and inlets are filled with ships seeking refuge. Numerous distress signals from vessels in difficulties have been reported from various wireless stations.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKET.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern $1.04½.

Manitoba Barley—Not quoted.

Manitoba Oats—No. 2 C. W., 43½c No. 1 feed, 43½c.

All the above track, bay ports.

American Corn—No. 3 yellow, track, Toronto, 88½c

Ontario Oats—No. 2 white, 38c to 40c, according to freights outside.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, 92c to 94c, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—Nominal, $1.40 to $1.55, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 67c to 68c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 69c to 72c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, 72c to 74c, according to freights outside.

Ontario flour—90 p.c. patent, $4.60 in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment; Ontario flour, 90 p.c. patent, $4.60, in jute bags, Toronto; shipments Ontario flour, 90 p.c. patent, $4.35, bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Carlots, delivered, Montreal freight, Manitoba bran, $26 per ton, $27; shorts, per ton, $30; middlings, per ton, $36; good feed flour, per bag, $2.60.

Manitoba Flour—First patent, $6.10, Toronto; second patent, $5.60, Toronto.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Dec. 31.—The live stock market was quiet for the final week of the year at the Union Yards. The gap between holiday season does not generally produce much business and trading last week has been no exception. Receipts of cattle were light, but as the slaughter was also slight improvement salesmen were able to quickly dispose of the offerings at firm prices. Hog prices strengthened under light receipts, and Monday it was reported to remained about the same.

Ontario cattle shippers headed warnings that few cattle would be wanted last week, but a few more of the right kind would likely have sold.

Heavy steers sold from $6.50 to $7.50 a hundred pounds, these grades of cattle or steers and heifers brought from $6 to $6.50. Fat cows sold from $4 to $5.50, from $2 to $5, while bulls were scarce.

Receipts of hogs were light last week and prices showed a considerable advance near the close. Opening sales were at $8.25, fed and watered, but on Thursday salesmen were asking $8 a hundred. Almost the same was true, but most of the sales were being made at $8.25 and $8.

Few choice calves offered during the week, and there was a demand for the best. Choice veals sold steady around $11 to $12, while some grassers held over from the previous week sold at from $3.50 to $4.50.

Despite small offerings of lambs the trade was inclined to be slow. The best receipts mostly sold from $9.50 to $10.75, with a few up to $11 on Thursday. Few sheep arrived and sales were generally unchanged from the previous week.

Receipts at the live stock at the Union Yards last night for to-day's market were as follows: Cattle, 2,924; calves, 94; hogs, 1,551; sheep, 555.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 175; slow and steady. Calves—Receipts, 150; active and steady; $4 to $12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; active and steady on good hogs; pigs, 15c to 25c lower; heavy, $8.25 to $8.40; mixed, $8.40; light yorkers, $7.35 to $7.75; pigs, $7.25 to $7.35. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,000; slow. Old top lambs, $8.50 to $8.60. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,000; slow, sheep, active; no change in lambs.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; compared with last week, yearlings and better grades handyweight beef steers, strong to 25c higher; other weighty matured steers, 15c to 25c lower; top, $8.25; bulk, $7.50 to $8.25; matured steers, $11; week's bulk prices $6.25 to $8.25; top, $8.25; stock steers and feeders, $5.25 to $6.75; butcher cows and heifers, $4.50 to $6.75; canners, mostly $2.75 down; $2.85 to $3.25; calves, $10 to $11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; generally steady, mostly direct to packers; compared with last week, fat lambs and yearlings, 25c to 50c higher; feeding lambs around 25c higher; sheep steady to strong; top fat lambs, $13.40. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, $13 to $13.40; feeding lambs, $12.50 to $13.25; fat sheep, $6.25 to $7.25; feeding lambs, $11 to $12.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; fairly active; strong to 10c higher; strong weight butchers, $7.10 to $7.20; top, $7.20; 180 to 225-lb. averages, $7 up; bulk packing sows, $6.60 to $6.75; light lights, $6.90 to $7.15; pigs, $5.75 to $6.25; estimated holdover, 3,500.

Lieut.-Col. Orr Dies.

HAMILTON, Dec. 31.—Lieut.-Col. Joseph Orr, well-known fruit farmer of the Niagara Peninsula, was one of the oldest residents of the Fruitland district, and for a time resided in Fruitland Sunday, after an illness of one year and one day, aged 54 years. The late Lieut.-Col. Orr was born in Fruitland and lived there all his life. The 100-acre fruit farm which he owned was originally granted from the crown to his great grandfather and has been in possession of the family ever since. He took possession of the farm at the time of his father's death, and was known throughout the peninsula as one of the most successful growers in the district. The late Lieut.-Col. Orr was attached to the 91th Wentworth Regiment, which disbanded after the war. His widow and one son, John Orr, at home, survive.

U.S. Sells Arms to Obregon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The United States Government has agreed to a request by the Mexican Government for the sale of a quantity of field artillery and other surplus war munitions for use against the rebels under de la Huerta.

In view of the fact that President Obregon's regime was recently recognized by the United States, after more than two years of waiting, such supplies of surplus war material are also suitable for use by the Mexican Federal forces and available for sale, will be turned over to Mexico.

A similar request for American surplus war material was made informally on behalf of the de la Huerta forces and promptly rejected by President Coolidge and his official advisers.

Officials here are convinced that the de la Huerta revolution is not a revolt of the Mexican people generally, and is not justified by any existing abuses in the present regime in Mexico City. On the contrary, the uprising came at a time when the outside world had every reason to expect that conditions there would shortly become more stable.

Seven-Hour Battle With Arabs.

ROME, Dec. 31.—A considerable fighting is reported from Tripoli, where the Italian white and native troops have been engaged in a punitive expedition against the Arab rebel chiefs who had made their headquarters in Beni Ulid, about 250 miles inland from Tripoli. Some 4,000 soldiers were employed in this operation, which seven fighting towns crowned with complete success, having routed the enemies, captured their strongholds and seized a considerable amount of war materials.

The Fascisti voluntary militia was for the first time employed in warfare on this occasion and the official communique makes special mention of its bravery under fire and in trying conditions.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCE

A YEAR OF BETTERMENT.

The final figures for the past fiscal year—the first full twelve months for which the King-Fielding Administration is responsible so far as receipts and expenditures are concerned—show results surprisingly encouraging to the long-suffering tax-payer. Just how far has been the hard progress back up the hill again is probably little realized by the general public who still feel only the burden of taxation necessitated by past financial follly. But the top of the grade is already in sight.

BACK TO THE 1911 BASIS.

The controllable expenditure on the consolidated fund account, i.e. for the costs of the ordinary government services totalled $132,319,846 for the past fiscal year—a decrease of $8,195,215 as compared with the previous year. On a per capita basis, taking the Census Bureau's estimate of our present population as 9,146,457, this works out at $14.47 per capita. It marks the first decrease in per capita controllable expenditures since 1911 when it was $9.09 per head of population. In 1921 it was $15.12 per capita and in 1922 it was $15.68 per capita—both these fiscal years being under the Parliamentary control of Mr. Meighen so far as the annual money votes applied. The decrease just now in prices of the high-spending mark was $1.21 per head of population or about six dollars per family of five—a tax saving worth noting.

If now we make allowance for the shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar by fifty per cent. since 1911, according to the Bureau of Statistics index number, we find that the only $9.09 per head spent of the ordinary services of government in 1911 was equivalent to $14.35 in 1923 or almost the same as the $14.47 per head actually spent last year. In other words the Government's real expenditure in terms of commodities and services for the ordinary administration per head of population is now practically the same as it was in 1911, the last year of the Laurier Administration.

AN ILLUMINATING CONTRAST.

The contrast between an increase of 46 per cent. in controllable expenditures per capita in the three years after the change from a Liberal to a Conservative Administration took place in 1911 and a prompt return to the old ratio of 1911 within two years after the return of a Liberal Administration is decidedly illuminating.

Turning now to the figures of expenditure on capital account the recent record is equally gratifying. Exclusive of the deficits on railway and merchant marine accounts, the capital expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1923, was only $9,807,373 or $1.07 per capita as compared with $16,285,332 in 1922 or $1.78 per capita.

In 1921 the per capita expenditure on capital account for public buildings, etc., was $4.55, reducing it last year to $1.21 per capita it will thus be seen that the Government has brought it down to almost a minimum. In the face of these figures the offhand criticism that money is being wasted in millions in unnecessary new undertakings is merely partisan buncombe.

MAKING THE GRADE.

The enormous annual expenditures, year after year, to meet the fixed charges for interest on "war legacy" account still prevent a balancing of the national budget but rapid progress towards establishing an equilibrium is being made.

The following table for the past three years shows the improvement:—

Fiscal Year	Total Disbursements	Net Debt Increase
1921	$426,818,199	$92,317,628
1922	$463,652,436	$81,389,865
1923	$437,056,236	$31,641,067

THIS YEAR'S BETTERMENT.

For the first five months of the fiscal year, the total revenue collected was $182,163,286, an increase of $10,886,814 over the corresponding period of last year. As a further economy effected by the Government the total of ordinary expenditures was only $114,432,011 or a decrease of $3,908,540 from last year. In regard, therefore, to the budget for ordinary costs of administration there is a net betterment already this year of no less than $14,795,354.

All in all more encouraging evidence of steady improvement is shown by the figures of net earnings of the Canadian National Railways. The corner was turned early this year from operating deficits to operating profits and the August figures showed a net betterment for the year to date of no less than $5,000,000 was compared with last year. This steady monthly improvement may be expected to continue and even grow larger for the balance of the year consequent upon the record harvest in Western Canada. Indications point to a net betterment for the year of a full fifteen or even twenty million dollars thus bringing measurably nearer the prediction of Sir Henry Thornton, made on July 30th last, that within three years the system will be on a paying basis and no longer add heavily to our burden of taxation.

END OF THE DEBT INCREASES IN SIGHT.

Considering what has already been accomplished in the past two years in the way of economies, considering the remarkable figures of betterment just given and considering also the prospect of a steady maintenance of the present rate of improvement there is every reason to believe that the equilibrium between national receipts and national expenditures, regarded by every business man as essential in his private affairs, but looked upon by our rulers from 1914 to 1922 as an airy vision while the ranged the country deeper and deeper into debt, will soon be re-established. Then will come the long-expected reduction of debt.

Concurrently must come also, a similar improvement in provincial and municipal finance. How essential it is that the lead now set in Federal Administration should be followed by local spending bodies in the public generally is to be given adequate taxation relief, will be shown in a following article.

Notice

I have a Car of

FEED CORN COMING

Farmers place your orders now at

$2.00 per 100 pounds

at the car.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

Sales Tax Ruling.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—The Department of Customs announces that merchant tailors, dressmakers, millinders, furriers, florists, sewing excelsiowed by retail to the consumer or user, are classed as retailers and are not required to take out a sales tax license. The terms, "merchant tailor" and "merchant," in the Special Resolution mean the ordinary merchant tailor and the ordinary dressmaker or milliner, who makes and sells to the order of an individual customer on the same premises upon which they are made, and not through retail outlets. The Special Resolution does not apply to furriers making goods for stock.

Latest on Record!

The following official report of navigation movements on the Great Lakes probably constitutes a record: Left Fort William, Dec. 22—Arrived—C. O. Jenkins, from Fort William, with grain.

Mr. Fielding's Condition.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31.—The condition of Right. Hon. W. S. Fielding continues favorable, according to a report from his home to-night.

Radio station to be erected in Vatican gardens.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Saturday, January 5th, 1924, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of T. B. German, in the Town of Napanee, subject to a reserve bid, the following property, viz:

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the County of Lennox and Addington, being composed of part of lot number nineteen in the sixth concession of the said Township of Fredericksburgh, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the Easterly limit of the Shannebin road at a point forty-three chains distant from the southerly limit of the road between the sixth and seventh concessions at the south westerly angle of the land heretofore conveyed by Donald Ham and Mary E. Ham to one Richard J. Cartwright, by deed dated the sixth day of April, 1893, thence southerly along the said Easterly limit in the sixth to the northern limit of the Grand Trunk Railway, thence south easterly along said northern limit of the Grand Trunk Railway to the east limit of said lot number Nineteen, thence north westerly along the east limit of said lot, forty-five chains and seventy-six links to the southern limit of the said land conveyed by Donald Ham and Mary E. Ham to Sir Richard J. Cartwright, thence westerly along said southern limit to the place of beginning.

The above is a very desirable property situate in a good locality and within a short distance of the Town of Napanee.

The property will be offered for sale subject to conditions of sale which will be heard at the time of sale.

Terms of sale: 20 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 15 days.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to T. B. German, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Napanee, Ontario, Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Dated at Napanee this 8th day of December, 1923. 2-d

Glass!

Bring your glass and putty orders to us. Glazing done on short notice. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Roland Yorke

By MRS. HENRY WOOD

AUTHOR OF

"East Lynne," "Ve ner's Pride," "The Channings," "Lord Oakburn's Daughters" Etc.

Mr. Ollivera gave a brief outline of the case; Bede left him in the middle of it to welcome fresh arrivals. Something awfully fine turned up, in pink silk and lace, and blazing emeralds. It was Mrs. Bede Greatorex. Her dimanon was a mile long, and her gown was below her shoulder-blades. The modest young clergyman turned away at the sight, his cheeks flushing a dusky red.

"Is Bede mad?" he inwardly said, "or has he lost all control over his wife's actions?"

Somebody else, not used to society, was staring on with all the eyes of wonder he possessed. And that was Roland Yorke. Leaning against the wall in a new suit of dress-clothes, stood Roland. Mr. Ollivera, trying to get away from everybody, ran against him. The two were great friends now, and Roland was in the habit of running up to Mr. Ollivera's drawing-room at will.

"I say," began Roland, "this is rather strong, is it not?"

"Do you mean the crowd?"

"I mean everything. Some of the girls and women look as if they had forgotten to put their gowns on. Why do they dress in this way?"

"Because they fancy it's the fashion, I suppose," replied Mr. Ollivera, drawing down the corners of his thin lips.

"They must have taken the fashion from the Zulu Kaffirs," returned Roland. "When I was in Africa I was about amidst that savage lot, fought with 'em, too, men and women—one loses superstitious fastidiousness, Mr. Ollivera; but I don't think this is right."

Mr. Ollivera intimated that there could be a doubt it was not right.

"Down in Helstonleigh, where I come from, they dress themselves decently," observed Roland, forgetting that his reminiscences were of a date dated more than seven years back, and that fashion penetrates to all the strongholds of society, near or remote or distant. "The girls there are lovely, too. Just look if they are not."

Mr. Ollivera, in some slight surprise, followed the direction of the speaker's eyes, and saw a young lady sitting back in a corner; her white evening dress, her banded hair, the soft, pure flush on her delicate face, was as simple, and genuine, and modest as herself.

"That is what the girls are in my native place, Mr. Ollivera."

Mrs. Bede Greatorex is a native of Helstonleigh also," observed the clergyman dryly. And for a moment Roland was dumb. The pink robe, the tower of monstrous hair, and the shoulder-blades were in full view just then.

"No, she is not," cried he triumphantly. "The Jolliffe girls were born in barracks; they only came among us when the old colonel settled down."

"Who is the young lady?"

Miss Channing's sister, brother and I are old chums. He is the grandest fellow living; the most noble gentleman the world can show. He—why, if I don't believe you have filled and broke off Roland, as a recollection of something he had been told flashed across his mind.

"I!" returned Mr. Ollivera.

"Was Arthur Channing not at a certain night funeral?" asked Roland, drawing his words out with delicacy. "You know. When that precious cousin of mine, Bill Yorke, lent you his surplice."

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Ollivera hastily; "I had forgotten the name. And so that is Arthur Channing's sister!"

She is Miss Greatorex's wife, being little wretch, Jane Greatorex," said polite Roland, forgetting in his ire that he was speaking of his hostess's cousin, "and she ought not to be a queen. She ought, Mr. Ollivera, and you would say so if you knew her. She looks one, does she not? She's as like Arthur as two peas, and he's fit for the noblest king in the world."

The clergyman slightly smiled. He had become accustomed to his new friend's impulsive mode of speech.

"Yes, we are both of us down just now, dependents of the Greatorex house — she teacher in it, I office clerk," went on Roland. "Never mind; luck may come some day. I told Annabel so just now, but she sent me away; I was talking to her too much, she said, and made people stare. Perhaps I was so; I know her cheeks turned red every other minute."

"And to make them paler, you take up your position down by her, at her," observed Mr. Ollivera with another smile—and smiles were rare from him.

"Oh, law!" cried Roland. "I'm always doing something wrong. The fact is, there's nobody else worth looking at but Cherry, yellow curls and no petticoats under it. If this is fashion, I hope my mother and sisters are not going in for it! I shall go back to Cherry," he added, a moment's pause. "It's a shame she should sit there alone, with nothing to look at but those models, passing and repassing right before her eyes. If Arthur was here, I believe he'd take her away. I do."

At last then the throng was great in front of him, and he remained where he was. Taller than almost any one in the room, he could look at Annabel at will. Mr. Ollivera, about up to Roland's shoulder, could but get occasional glimpses of her. Many a one glanced at Roland with interest, wondering who the fine, strong young man was. Elbowing his way presently across the room, something after the manner he might have followed through a crowd on the quay at Durban, Roland once more took up his position by Miss Channing. The old playfellows had become new friends, and Roland contrived that they should often meet. When Miss Channing was walking in the square with her pupil, he was safe to run up, and stay talking. Jane Greatorex had learned to look for him, and would walk where she was likely to see him, in defiance of Miss Channing. In spite of Roland's early fervor to quit his native place, in spite of his prolonged roving, he was essentially a home-bird, and could have been content to talk of the old days and the old people with Annabel for ever.

"Where's Jane to-night?" he began, as he joined her.

"In bed. She was very naughty this evening, and for once Mr. Bede Greatorex interfered and sent her."

"Poor child! She is awfully troublesome, though, and one gets tired of that in the long run. If you—Hallo!"

Roland stopped. He was gazing in surprise at some one standing near—a man nearly his own age, tall and strong, and bearing altogether a general resemblance to himself. But the other's face had a cynical cast, expressive of ill-nature, and the lips were disagreeably full. Roland recognized him for his brother, although they had not met for more than seven years.

"That's Gerald, if ever I saw him in my life."

"Yes, it is Gerald," said Miss Channing quietly. He generally comes Mrs. Bede's soirees."

"Isn't he got up!"

Roland's expression was an apt one. Gerald Yorke was in the very pink of male fashion His manners were easy, entirely those of a man at home in society.

"He does look grand, does he not?" cried Roland, who had made one advance towards making friends with his brother since coming to London, and was not responded to. And Miss Channing laughed. Gerald Yorke had entered on some kind of diplomatic career, and was very censorious, she believed, Roland, quite forgetting where he was, or perhaps not having yet set up a whistle by way of attracting the attention of the girl who turned amidst others at the strange sound.

"How d'ye do, Gerald, old boy? Come and shake hands."

The voice was loud, glad, hearty; the great hand, with its great white glove turned up with a plus a button, was stretched above intervening heads. Gerald's face grew dark and he hesitated before making the best of the situation, and getting near enough to shake the offered hand. He would rather have become conspicuously dead-set against it in the opposite direction. Alike though the two brothers were in general personal resemblance, no contrast could be greater than they presented in other respects. Gerald, fine and fashionable, with his aristocratic air and his slow, affected drawl, was the very type of all that is false, of that the sincerity and heartiness obtaining in what is called society. Roland, with thoughtless, boyish, ringing words before he spoke it, impulsive, genuine, was just as single-hearted and true. Gerald, as Roland put it, "went in" for society, and had already prejudiced against his brother.

In a communication from Lord Carrick, apologizing that he was not able to answer satisfactorily Gerald's appeal for a loan,that nobleman had confidentially avowed that he could not at present spare a penny to a man effectually, and had got him a place as clerk temporarily, to save him from embarking in the hot-pie line. It got thereby that Gerald did not consider an intimacy with Roland like to condace to his own advancement (to say nothing of his respectability) and his annoyance and surprise at seeing him now where he did were about equally great. The bands were shaken, and a few words of greeting passed; warm and open on Roland's part, cool and cautious on Gerald's. A friend of Gerald's, the Honble Mr. Somebody, who was by his side, and begged for an introduction, was more cordial than he.

"I have not seen him since we parted seven years ago, when I went off to Port Natal," explained Roland with his accustomed frankness. "Haven't I had ups and downs since then, Gerald!" he continued, turning his beaming face upon his brother. "You have heard of them, I dare say, through Carrick."

"You did not make a fortune," drawled Gerald, wishing he could get away.

"A fortune! Law bless you, Ger! I was glad to work on the port with the Kaffirs unloading boats, and to serve in stores, and to drive cattle and pigs; anything for bread. You don't think how strange all this seems to me"—pointing to the waving crowd in the room, several of whom had gathered round, attracted by this fraternal meeting.

"Aw! Surprised to see you among them," minced Gerald, who could not resist the little ill-natured hint.

"Mrs. Greatorex invited me," said Roland. "I am in Greatorex's office; I don't suppose you knew it, Gerald. They give me twenty shillings a week; and Carrick goes half for him, rigging out. I got this coat from his tailor's to-night."

The crowd laughed, the Honorable roared, and Gerald Yorke was half mad.

"I'd not acknowledge it, at any rate, if I were you," he said impudently, his affectation lost in a gust of temper. "After all you were born a Yorke, Ger."

"Acknowledge what, Ger?" retorted Roland.

"The — the shame of taking a common clerkship at twenty shillings a week; and all the rest of the degradation," burst forth Gerald, setting conventionality at defiance. "My uncle, Lord Carrick, warned me of this; my mother, Lady Augusta, spoke of it in a recent letter to me," he added for the benefit of those around.

"Why, Ger, where's the use of being put out?" retorted Roland, but with no symptom of ill-humor in the good-natured tone. "I was down and had nobody to help me into the place. The pound a week keeps me; in clover, too. There was an opening for a hot-pie man down at Poplar, and the place was offered to me; if I had gone into that line you might have grumbled."

The ladies and gentlemen shrieked with merriment: they began to think the fine young fellow, who looked every whit as independent a man as his fastidious brother, was chaffing them all. Gerald ground his teeth, and tried to get away.

"You'll come and see me, old fellow?" said Roland; "I've a stunning room, bedroom and sitting-room in one, the bedstead's let out at night. It is at Mother Jones'; post soft knocker window, you know, that we used to know in the days gone by."

Gerald made good his escape; and when they were quiet again, Roland had leisure to look at Miss Channing. Her bent face shone like a peony, the effect of vexation and suppressed laughter.

"Why, what is the matter?" he asked.

"You should not say such things, Roland. It was quite out of place in a room like this."

"What things?"

"About yourself. It is different, you know, from anything young men experience here."

"But it is all true," returned Roland, unable to see the argument.

"Still it need not be proclaimed to an indiscriminate crowd. You might know more of her. Gerald was fit to die of mortification. And you were used to have so much pride!"

Roland Yorke, willing to please everybody and vex none—stood looking rueefully. "As to pride, Annabel, if a fellow wants that knocked out of him, he had better go over to Port Natal, and get buffeted as I did," he concluded. "I left it all behind me there, I'm afraid. And, of tact, I don't think I ever possessed any."

Which was perfectly true. Meanwhile Mr. Ollivera, waiting in vain to see Sir Thomas Kene enter, grew sick of the ever-changing, ever-moving panorama that jostled him, and finally drifted downstairs into a small and comfortable room, leaving word with the servants where he might be found if the judge came in. Mr. Greatorex rarely joined these parties. He was sitting in quiet now, a bit of bright fire in the grate, for the evening were still chilly, and a reading lamp, newspapers, and books on the table. Slender, active, upright still, he scarcely looked his age, middle-age. His was fresh yet, and not a thread of gray mingled with the smooth brown hair.

"Ollivary, is it you?" he exclaimed; for he was surprised to see his nephew enter at that late hour. And Mr. Ollivera, as he took a chair, apologized for disturbing him, but said he had grown so weary of the turmmoil above.

"You don't mean to say you have been making a speech of them!"

"I have for once, uncle. It will serve me for ten years to come. People say so much sometimes. Why don't you go into society?" Good Heavens! to think that rational beings, God's people who have souls to be saved, can waste their precious hours in such, evening after evening! It is a bad phase of life; this that we have drifted into, rotten at its core; men and women alike entirely. Do you like this in your house, Uncle Greatorex?"

"When Bede married, I resigned to him the mastership of the house, so far as these things were concerned," replied Mr. Greatorex.

"I know. Bede likes it."

"He countenances it. For myself I trouble them but little now. Even my dinner I often cause to be served here. Bede's wife was glad enough to come down this evening and press me to join them."

"Bede's much more worried than usual—and that need not be," observed William Ollivera. "What is it, I wonder? To me he has the air of a man gleefully fretting himself into his grave."

"You know what it is, William," said Mr. Greatorex, in a low tone, and calling his nephew by his old name, did, by his second Christian name. "Bede's wife is his great worry. But there's no use in that."

"What is it?"

"Illness," breathed Mr. Greatorex. "Symptoms that we don't like have shown themselves in her lately. However—they may pass away. The doctors think they will."

"I came here to meet Kene, whom I very particularly wish to see," resumed the clergyman, after a pause. "Bede said he expected him."

"Kene may be magnet must have drawn you apart from that," pointing his thumb at the rooms above. And Mr. Ollivera explained why he was awaiting the judge.

"I thought something fresh might have arisen in the old case; or at least that you fancied it," observed Mr. Greatorex. "You have been living round to our way of thinking, William."

"I shall never come round to it."

"John has been dead four years and two months now," replied Mr. Greatorex.

William Ollivera leaned forward in his chair, and the fire and the lamp alike played on his wasted face, on the bright flash of emotion that rose in his thin cheeks.

"Uncle! Uncle Greatorex! it is as fresh in my mind now as it was the first day I went down to Helstonleigh. I cannot shake it off; and of that I am not sure but I have tried to do so, in the sheer weariness of prolonged disappointment. I cannot rest, I find no peace. When I wake early in the morning, I say, 'This day may bring forth fruit'; when I go to rest at night, the thought that it has not come is the last upon me. There will be neither rest nor peace for me until I have solved the enigma of my brother's death; and I am always working on for it."

"Sir Thomas Kene has come, sir," interrupted a servant at this juncture, opening the door.

Henry Ollivera rose; and while Mr. Greatorex good-night, went forth to his interview with the judge.

CHAPTER XI.

Day-Dreams.

The house was almost within a stone's-throw of Bedford Square; one of a good street. Its drawing-room windows were thrown open to the fine evening twilight, and a lady sat one of them in a musing attitude. She was very slim looking, with a clear healthy color on her cheeks, and soft bright dark eyes that had a thought in them beyond her years, while may have been six or seven-and-twenty. The features were well formed; the shapely mouth, its rather thin and decisive lips, and the pretty pointed chin, spoke of innate firmness. Her hand, displaying its wedding ring and keeper, was raised to support lightly her head, the slender fingers touching the smooth dark brown hair. She was perfectly still; not a movement betrayed that she heard or saw ought but her own thoughts; not a rustle stirred the folds of her soft silk dress, lying around her.

"Shall I tell him or not?" she murmured at length. "I have never had any accession from him, that I know of, he from me; but then I know it will pain and worry him. He has certainly changed a little. In early days it seemed that anxiety could never touch him; that he would always throw it from him with a light word. Heigho! I suppose it comes with the cares of life."

A moment's pause, during which she was again still as figure, and then the soliloquy was resumed.

"I could keep it from him, if need were: the postman gave me the letter as I was going out, and no one knows of its arrival. But still—I don't like to begin it; and he might feel vexed afterwards; for, of course, he must come to know of it some time. Oh dear! I never like to dissolute before. They used to say at home I was so very downright. I wonder which would be right to do? If I were sure—"

The room door was pushed open with a sudden whirl, and a little child came flying into the outstretched arms and a shouting, joyous laugh.

"Mamma, mamma!"

"Nelly!"

The arms were entwined together, the golden head with its shower of silken curls, nestled on the mother's bosom.

"Now, Nelly! You know you have been told over and over again not to be so boisterous. Fancy a little lady, just five years old, coming in like that! It might have been a great rude dog."

Another sweet, joyous laugh in answer, and kisses pressed by way of peace-offering on the gentle face, bent down in reproof more mock than real.

"Nurse was running to catch me. She says it's bedtime." And to confirm the assertion, the French clock on the mantelpiece at that moment tolled out eight.

"So it is. Come and say good-night to papa, Nelly dear."

Taking the child's hand she went out into what seemed a flood of light, after the gradually darkening room. The hall lamp threw its rays upwards; on the gleaming silk of her pale blue dress, on the white fairy robes of the child, on the well-carpeted stairs, on the pictures. Above the tea stood ready by the evening fire: they went through to another room; and the scene was changed.

"Nelly has come to wish papa good-night."

Seated at the table of this inner room was a gentleman writing, lit by a shaded candle. He looked up with a sunny smile of welcome, and you saw the likeness then between the child and this father. Handsome, beautiful features; the fair, bright complexion; the laughing blue eyes; the sunny, happy temperament all were the same. It was James Channing. Sunny Hamish, as he used to be called. He was but thirty; a fit, well-proportioned, but not very slender man; rising over six feet, altogether attractive, handsome to look upon. Nelly, forgetting her lecture, flew into his arms with a shout and a laugh, as she had into those of her mother.

"And what can this young lady have been about that she has not come to see me before, this evening?" he asked.

Nurse kept her out rather late, Hamish, for one thing, and I knew you were busy," came the answer; and from the child, but from Mrs. Channing.

"Yes, I am very busy. I have not any minutes to give even to my darling Nelly-bird-to-night," he said, kissing the bright hair and the rosy lips. "Nelly must go to bed and dream of papa instead."

"You'll have time when the ship comes home, papa," said the child.

"Lots of time then."

"Is the ship is to be a book."

"Ay."

"And it will bring great luck?"

"Yes. Please God."

The last words were murmured in a tone suddenly hushed to reverence; low and happy; hopeful with a great, glad, assured hope. With too many kisses to be counted, the good-nights spoken yet and yet again, Nelly was released and disappeared with her mother. The child had been trained well. There was some indulgence on the parents' side—perhaps that is indispensable in the case of an only child — but there was neither trouble nor rebellion on hers. Little Nelly Channing had been taught to obey good laws; and, to do so, must, on her naturally fine nature. Channing took her upstairs and turned into her own dressing-room, as Nelly knew. Of course, a well-taught child should say her prayers in solitude, and, always when practicable, in the same place. Nelly sat down at her own small chair by her mother, and was quite still and quiet while a few easy verses from the Bible were read to her; and then she knelt down and her simple prayers at her mother's knee.

"God bless my darling little Nelly, and make her a good girl!" said Mrs. Channing, as she took her out and resigned her to the nurse.

"Are you ready for tea, Hamish?" she asked when she went downstairs again.

"Quite. But, Ellen, I think I shall have to trouble you to bring it to me to-night."

"Are you so very busy?"

"Ay. Look here."

He pointed with his pen to some papers on the table.

"Those are proof sheets; and I must get this manuscript in to-morrow, or they will not insert it in the next month's number."

"Hamish, I hope you are not doing too much," said gravely said. "I don't like this night work."

He laughed gleefully. "Too much! I only wish I had too much to do, Ellen. Never fear, dear."

"Wish you could teach me to correct the proofs."

"What an idea!"

"I shall try myself, sir."

"I would be waste of time, young lady. I could not let anybody go over my proofs but myself."

"You vain fellow! I wonder if self-conceit is indigenous to you literary men? Are they all as vain as Hamlish Channing?"

He took up the pen-wiper and threw it at her. But somehow Ellen was not in a mood for much jesting playing. Its wedding ring and keeper—a rosette of red cloth—on the table again, and went and stood in silence with her hand on his shoulder. He turned his head.

"What is it, love?"

"Hamish, I would bring in your tea-things, if you please, dear. I think it would do you more good to leave this work if only for five minutes. And I have something to say to you."

"Very well. I can't come for a quarter of an hour. You are a regular martinet, Ellen."

Ellen Channing left him and sat down in the other room to wait; and this will afford the opportunity for a word of explanation. Amidst the many people in all classes of life, high and low, on whom a certain recent panic had wrought its disastrous effects, was Hamish Channing. The bank, of which he had been manager in Helstonleigh, was drawn into the vortex by the failure of another bank, and went in its turn. Honorable men had to do with it; they sacrificed their own property in the emergency, and not a creditor lost a penny. Every one was paid in full. It could not be re-organized, and it left Hamish without employment. His wife's father, Mr. Huntley, has been one of the principal shareholders, and on him had fallen the great weight of the heavy loss. It fell, too, at a time when Huntley began to yield to infirmities, which, though not quite inexperienced, did not seem able to grapple with the business; he never had understood the more perplexing accounts, of which Mr. Huntley could make nothing. At length that gentleman resolved to go over himself and see how he was getting on. Hamish could ill afford to have kept them from her husband.

It must be distinctly understood that the failure of the bank in Helstonleigh was in no way connected with ill-management. Hamish Channing came out of that, as he had out of all his transactions, with his life, untarnished in honor and in character. A small secretaryship was offered him in London, which he accepted; and removed to the vicinity, with his wife and little daughter, his goods and chattels, there to begin life on a very small income had been settled on Ellen when she married; the larger portion of her fortune was to accrue to her on her father's death. Hamish would have to live much, or little, or any, under the altered state of affairs, it was impossible now to say. But it was not in the nature of things that James Channing depeaded for fame or fortune. A higher and clearer hope was his. Hamish Channing was in a high degree that tarest of all God's gifts, true genius, he had long known. But, with the gift, James Channing had also received the inseparable accompanying sensitiveness of feeling. And that is a quality not too well calculated to do battle with rude, every-day life. Should the great hope within him ever meet with a disappointment, his inability to battle with it would be all probability show itself to some very marked degree. When the bank was broken up, and with it his home and his prospects, it was felt that it was not felt by him as many another man would have felt it; for it seemed that all things feasible the great aim of his life.

Years ago he had begun to write; and the efforts were first efforts, somewhat crude, of course, but effort whether given to the world or not, must of necessity be, but they bore unmistakably the stamp of genius. His appointment in London and his marriage interrupted his writing; and his genius and pen had alike laid dormant for years. Early and late, was devoted to writing. The day's employment was regarded as but a temporary clog, to be given up as soon as the income from writing literature would justify it. Papers on social questions of the day, essays, stories, all in turn were tried, and taken by different periodicals. All had to be written, apart from other hopes and views, for the style in which they flowed required by their means to support it, beyond his salary and his wife's money. It was not much style, after all, no extravagance; there was economy and strict company; but everybody knows how money seems to melt in London.

He had been at this work now for a year. And his wife was beginning to grow anxious, for she knew he was doing too much, and told him he was wearing himself out. And if he could but resign the secretaryship! was ever in her secret hopes and thoughts just as much as his; and she wished her father would get his Canadian affairs well settled, so as to allow the necessary addition to her income. Hamish carried out this. He was living in a glad dream of fame and fortune; that it would inevitably come, he felt as sure of as though it lay at hand now, ready to be picked up. He was writing a long work; a work in three volumes; and this was the precious gem on which all his hopes and love and vigour were centered. The periodical writing had to be done, for its returns were needed; but every spare moment, apart from that, was devoted to the book. Mrs. Channing sat waiting for him; the tea standing before her, herself thoughtful. The door opened and Hamish came in. He had a small bundle in his hand; proof sheets done up for the post, and sent them out at once by the maid, as he sat down to tea. Which he seemed inclined to swallow at a gulp, and to eat his piece of bread-and-butter wholesale, ever anxious to get back to his labor and the glowing visions of promise connected with it.

"Hamish, I do believe you like your writing better than you like me!" Ellen said to him one day almost passionately. And for answer, Mr. Hamish in his sadness had said he was not sure but he did. He sat there at tea, now, talking gaily as usual. His wife interrupted him telling of the letter and the packet, and its unfavorable news. He listened with his sunny smile.

"I had great mind not to tell you at all, Hamish," she confessed.

"Papa's temperament is nearly as sanguine as yours; and if he writes cheerful epistle, saying that it may turn out that he is a ruined man, I know things must be very bad."

But why hesitate to tell me, Ellen?"

"To save you anxiety. Don't you see what it implies? If papa loses his property, the fortune that would have been mine some time will be lost to me."

Had she been speaking of the probable loss of some mere trifle, he could scarcely have heard it with more apparent indifference. It seemed to wish that the future was, according to human foresight, in his own hands.

"Never mind, Ellen, we have a resource that cannot be lost. I will take care of you. Heaven aiding me, you shall have every necessary and substantial food in fashionable."

"Yes, that is just it. You work too much already; you would work more then."

Hamish laughed. "Do you know what I wish, Ellen? I wish the day were four-and-twenty hours long instead of twelve, and that I had two sets of brains and hands."

"How are you getting on?"

"Oh, so well. It is all right, my darling. And will be."

They were interrupted by a visitor —Mr. Roland Yorke. There had been a casual meeting once or twice, but this was the first time he had been there. They invited him to come; but Roland had the grace to be ashamed of certain neglects of his in the days gone by, which brought disgrace for the time being on Arthur Channing, and he had rather held back from appearing. This he partially confessed.

It would have been so different, you know, Hamish, had I returned with a few millions from Port Natal, and gone home to atone to Arthur in the face and eyes of all the town, and done honor to him for what he is, the best man living, and heaped a fortune upon him. But I have not been able to do that. I'd rather rush off back to Port Natal and its troubles, than I'd go within miles of Helstonleigh."

"And so, to mend it, you thought you would keep miles away from me," said Hamish, with his glad smile of welcome. "I think there's only one person in the world would be more glad to see you than I am, and that's Arthur himself."

"I know. I know what a good fellow you always were. But I hadn't the face to come, you see. It was Annabel made me now."

Roland soon took both their hands in the heartiest manner, with a grip that brought pain to Mrs. Channing,

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who wore rings. Roland fell to at the tea. Hamish, remembering his appetite of old, rang the bell for some good things to be brought in, and Roland was speedily in the midst of the most comfortable enjoyment, mentally and bodily.

"I rather expect Gerald here this evening," remarked Hamish.

"Do you?" said Roland, his mouth full of savoury pie. He won't be too pleased to see me; he means to cut me, I'm nearly sure. Do you see much of him, Hamish?"

Hamish explained that he did. They were both in the literary line; and Gerald had some good engagements as a reviewer.

"Where's his wife?" asked Roland. "Yes, please, Mrs. Channing, another cup; plenty of milk and sugar."

"In the country; somewhere in Gloucestershire. Gerald is not too communicative on that score."

(To be continued.)

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents
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A file of this paper can be seen for cash or credit at our office in London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

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Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Office—Merchant's Bank Chambers, NAPANEE.
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 93, Residence 123

W. G. WILSON,
Barrister
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83
OFFICE—North Side Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
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Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

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Barrister and Solicitor
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES
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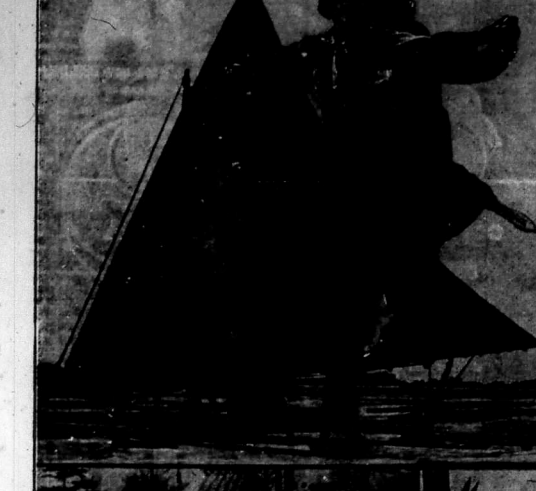
26m

CANADA IS THE LAND OF WINTER SPORTS



CANADA is the winter playground of North America. Blessed with an equitable climate and all the natural facilities for the enjoyment of winter, Canada is able to offer to her citizens and visitors a variety of winter sports to be found nowhere else in the world. Skiing, snowshoeing, ice boating, curling, skating, ice hockey and tobogganing are but a few of the sports which can be enjoyed in Canada in winter. Highland Inn, a winter resort which compares favorably with anything to be found in Switzerland, is opened in Algonquin Park, Ontario, by the Canadian National Railways, and the same system serves all the important tourist and cities where winter sports are featured. The largest of these is Montreal, where, commencing in January, the largest winter carnival in the world will be held. The carnival concludes with a beauty contest in which will be entered the prettiest girls from all parts of Canada, each dressed in the costume of the sport in which she is most proficient.

CROPPING AND SOILS

Effect on Soil Properties of Growing Field Crops.

Varied Root Systems of Plants—Grass and Delicate Feeders—Nitrogen-Gathering Crops—Importance of Humus—Banking and Farming.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The effect which the various field crops have on the physical and chemical properties of the soil is very different. An understanding of the peculiarities of the common farm crops and soils is very necessary to the man on the land in order that he understand and realize the advantages in rotating the grain, grass and cultivated crops.

Crops Vary Greatly in Root System.

In considering the common crops with regard to their growth, effect on physical texture of the soils and the supply of available plant-food in the soil, we must give attention to the following groups of crops:—(1) Deep rooted crops; (2) Shallow rooted crops; (3) Large feeding crops; (4) Delicate feeding crops; (5) Nitrogen-gathering crops; (6) Humus producing crops; (7) Humus destroying crops. Shallow and deep rooted crops are best illustrated by comparing the root systems of wheat and alfalfa. Wheat as a shallow rooted plant exerts an entirely different influence on the physical condition of the soil than does the alfalfa plant with its heavy deep feeding roots. Continuous cropping with wheat, barley or oats on a field will develop a hard pan condition just beneath the furrow slice, which will prevent the absorption and storage of moisture necessary for full crop production. In contrast to the above-surface soil condition we can place the effect on the soil of the deep rooted plants, such as alfalfa, red clover and sweet clover, and see the open porous moisture and air-admitting condition of the subsoil made by these tap rooted plants.

Grass vs. Delicate Feeding Plants.

Grass and delicate feeding crops can be illustrated by comparing corn with barley or oats. The corn plant by means of its strong root system can thrive under more severe conditions than can the barley or oat plants with their slender root systems. The strong root system of the corn plant can prepare its own plant food to a greater extent than the weaker types of crop plants, hence we see corn, potatoes and similar plants flourishing where shallow, delicate feeding grains do not do very well. The gross feeding plants will leave the soil in better physical condition than the delicate feeding types, and for that reason should precede them in the rotation. Gross feeding means a big, strong, vigorous root system, which can only be appreciated by examining the entire root of the plant. There is as much of the growing plant beneath the surface of the soil as there is above, but since it is more difficult to see that part below the surface we do not realize the extent of the humus making vegetable matter that is out of sight and plays such a big part in keeping the soil in good physical condition.

The Nitrogen-Gathering Crops.

Nitrogen-gathering crops are generally best known as the clovers, peas and beans. All such are very valuable since they add to the stock of soil nitrogen, and make possible the accumulation of nitrogen salts. Nitrogen existing as a free gas in the atmosphere over each acre of land is available to the legume bacteria that have the ability to assimilate it. The bacteria which are parasitic on the legume plant roots live in great colonies assimilating nitrogen for their own development, and at the same time supplying this very essential element to the growing plant. The legume or nitrogen-gathering crops have a double value as soil improvers in that they supply humus and are also nitrogen-gatherers. For these two very good reasons the farm rotation should favor legume crops.

The Importance of Humus.

Organic matter during its process of decay in the soil is called humus. Every farm boy that has handled a plow knows the ease with which the soil can be handled in soils containing a large amount of decayed vegetation in contrast with the hard soils of hilltops where the organic matter has been washed away. Humus is very valuable because its presence determines the moisture supply and the ease with which the soil may be cultivated. All plants are humus producers, but not to the same extent, the most valuable being the legumes: red clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, vetches, peas and soy beans. These legume crops are known as humus producers in contrast to corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, which are known as humus destroyers. Why grow humus destroying crops to the extent that we do when Providence has given us so abundantly the legumes—gumes that will improve the physical conditions and increase the plant food supply.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O.A. College, Guelph.

Banking and Farming.

"I would like to put every farmer in a bank for a while and every banker on a farm for a while. The farmer and the banker have never known enough about the ins and outs of each other's job. It is going to be a main task of the American Bankers' Association to bridge this gap."—J. H. Puelicher, President American Bankers' Association.

It is necessary to have strong cows of large capacity, because the efficiency of a dairy cow depends on the amount that she will eat above her maintenance requirements and turn into dairy products.

History of Orkneys.

The Orkney Islands lie like a fleet of ships sailing away from the north coast of Scotland. They are bare, windy and treeless. There are some twenty of them in number and about half of them are inhabited. In the case of four of them the population consists of only the lighthouse attendants. Orkney unites with Shetland to send one member to Parliament. The Orkneys were the "Orcades" of the classical writers; and the word is believed to be derived from the Norse "Orkin," seal, and "ey," island. The Islands remained the property of the Norturmen until 1468 when the needy King of Denmark pledged the Orkneys to James II. of Scotland as security for his daughter's dowry. In default of payment, the islands became Scottish territory. Scapa-Flow is a splendid harbor. Here it was that the German fleet was interned in 1918. The largest island is Mainland and Kirkwall is the chief town with a population of about 4,000.

UNLUCKY NUMBER.

How an Old Superstition Upset a Cabinet Dinner.

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, and the members of his Cabinet are evidently superstitious of a dinner party of thirteen. Just before Mr. King left Ottawa for England to attend the Imperial Conference, he was the guest of honor at a dinner party at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club given by the members of his Cabinet. When the dinner was about to start it was found that the gathering totalled exactly thirteen, as six of the Ministers were away.

There was a hurried conference and the Premier and Dr. King, Minister of Public Works, came out of the private dining room, where the farewell dinner was to be held, and began to look around. The first person they saw was A. F. Macallum, Commissioner of Works for the city of Ottawa, a member of the club. The two Kings whispered together and while doing so kept glancing at Mr. Macallum. Presently Dr. King approached Mr. Macallum and explained the dilemma the Cabinet was in.

"Better come on in and have dinner with us, Mac," said the Premier.

"Delighted to have the honor," said Mac and in he went as the lucky fourteenth.

When the dinner was over Mr. Macallum left amid a chorus of thanks led by Canada's Premier—Toronto Star Weekly.

A Famous Bull.

The blood of Netherland Prince has been perhaps more widely diffused than that of any other sire of the Holstein-Friesian breed. Analysis of the pedigrees of the first 75 1,000-pound fat producers in the United States and Canada shows that every one of this number trace directly to Netherland Prince in some line. Most of them trace many times to this sire, the greatest number being 71 times for Mamsell Johanna, world's champion junior four-year-old for milk production in the early division. The seventy-five cows trace to Netherland Prince a total of 1,650 times. The latest herd sire selected by E. A. Powell to head the herd which he has maintained continuously from the days of Netherland Prince, traces an even 100 times to Netherland Prince, every animal in the fifth generation tracing from two to fifteen times to this sire. This bull was not selected by Mr. Powell with the idea of finding the greatest possible number of crosses to Netherland Prince, but because of the high records for the ancestry in the closer generations and the proved prepotency of the more recent blood lines.

The point illustrates the fact that even now, 43 years after the birth of Netherland Prince, wherever you find the highest production you will find the Netherland Prince somewhere back in the pedigree and usually in a considerable number of lines. In addition to his transmitting qualities, Netherland Prince was a show bull of the highest order, being beaten but twice in his long show ring career, once by Billy Boylyn and once by his own son, Netherland Statesman.

School Books May Contain Germs.

Because of the many cases of tuberculosis among teachers in the rural districts of England, local educational committees have concluded that the germ infection comes from the children's school books that teachers take home.

PRE-DATES HISTORY

ARUNDEL CASTLE FAMOUS IN ENGLISH ANNALS.

Has Been Besieged and Taken Four Times—Has Seen Many Changes—Howards Have Had an Exciting Time Since They Became Owners—Two Died by Axe.

Arundel is a familiar name in English history.

It is a little town of two thousand people in the Sussex Downs. On a spur overlooking the town is a castle, washed by the little river Arun. Once the tide from the English Channel came up as far as Arundel and it was a gateway to Normandy.

The castle covers some four acres. Three sides of the enclosed courtyard are modern. The fourth is a great circular tower upon a mound seventy feet high. This tower is sixty-five feet in diameter and has walls from eight to ten feet thick. Some of the fortification may date from early British days; but it was probably built by the Normans.

Arundel castle has been besieged and taken four times at least; but the most interesting thing about it is the history of its ownership and the Norfolk Howards.

Arundel pre-dates history. There was probably a little British town there fortified by its line of stakes against the pirate Saxons rowing up from the sea. And when it fell to them in a wild scene of fire and slaughter and ruin, it became a royal possession. Alfred left it to his nephew in his will. This is the first mention of Arundel in history.

Fiercer sea races attacked the Saxons; waves of Danish invasion and then the Vikings; Duke William and his Normans. Arundel was given to one of his followers, Roger Montgomery, who conquered Montgomeryshire in Wales. Roger is supposed to have made his conquered Saxon vassals put up the mound.

Roger was succeeded by a kinsman who paid the King £15,000 as a succession duty and then took sides with Robert of Normandy against him. King Henry I. besieged the castle. He died and his royal widow took Arundel castle with her when she married again.

This was the reign of Stephen, a weak king imprisoned by his turbulent nobles, while Matilda his wife and another Matilda, daughter of Henry I., fought each other and every baron in the land joined in and changed sides to get what he could. Arundel was besieged again and the race of Albins, whom the widow of Henry I. had married, finally died out in 1243, and the domain went by marriage to the Fitzalans, descended from the son of Alan the Breton, and from them by marriage to the Howards.

The Howards, like so many modern families, was founded by a lawyer, though they claim descent from Hereward the last of the Saxons. The lawyer became a judge and his grandson was a brave young knight who fought beside Henry V. at Agincourt in the little English force that tufted the proud and defeated a great French army. The young soldier made the first successful marriage of his race with a daughter of the Mowbray, Earl of Norfolk, who figures in Shakespeare's Richard II. His son became right hand man to Richard II. the murderer of the little princes, and fell with his royal master at Bosworth.

The next Howard was a faithful servant of Henry VIII. He commanded the English army at Flodden, and outmanoeuvered King James IV., and pinned that monarch in a fierce attack in the centre of the field. James hewed his way within a lance-length of Howard and fell ridding with arrows, left hand hanging helpless and his neck gashed with a bill-hook. Ten thousand Scots were slain and every home mourned. Howard was made a duke with the right to add to his coat-of-arms the royal Scots lion, stricken with a spear, which the Norfolks bear to this day.

The next Howard was condemned to death by Henry VIII. But the King died the night before the execution was to have come off and in Mary's reign he was restored. His son married the Fitzalan heiress, linking up with the Royal Stewarts and most of the famous Norman families. He married twice and, not content with this, intrigued for a bigger matrimonial prize in the third marriage with Mary Queen of Scots, then a prisoner in England. The plot was schemed by Ridolphi, an Italian merchant, who saw the pope and got promises from everybody. Letters were discovered and Howard lost his head.

Philip, his son, after a profligate youth followed his wife by becoming a Roman Catholic. In 1585 he tried to flee from England. His ship was boarded in the Channel and he was heavily fined by the Star Chamber and imprisoned. After the Armada a tortured priest raved that Howard had told him to say mass for the success of the Spaniards and Philip died a lingering death in prison.

So of the six Howards of the great Mowbray fortune had come to them, two died by the axe, one in prison, one just escaped execution, one was killed in a lost battle and one only died in piece.

The castle remained a ruin till 1746, when the then duke, known as the "Jockey of Norfolk," rebuilt it a magnificent modern structure at a cost of $3,000,000.

The present duke is a boy of fifteen, and during the last few days the old castle yard has been the scene of a great pageant in which 1,500 players in the correct costumes of the different ages, re-enacted the wonderful history of Arundel. It must have given the boy duke an inspiring picture of the past of his race, as he saw his ancestors once more battling at Agincourt and Flodden.

Untouched Irish Wealth.

Recent reports on the mineral resources of County Leitrim and adjacent parts of Ireland indicate the possibility of developing a great mining industry in that country. Experts say that the Connaught coal fields are capable of yielding from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 tons, and of supporting thousands of laborers, although at present they do not maintain one hundred. So the iron-seamed district between Dromahair and Arigna, which might be expected to give employment to tens of thousands and to develop a "miniature Pittsburgh," at present does not support a solitary individual.

Legend of Skagway.

How Skagway, Alaska, received is name has been explained in several different ways by quaint Indian legends. Skagway is located at the foot of a mountain, and is subjected at time to terrific north winds. An Indian story tells of a beautiful Indian maiden who appeared at this point, and who was adopted by the tribe and given the name of Skugua. A brave Indian youth fell in love with her. The two quarrelled, and Skugua fled up the mountain, pursued by her lover, and eventually the whole village. But she outdistanced her pursuers, and at the summit disappeared in the mountains and was never seen in the flesh again. Later she appeared to her lover in a dream, and told him if he would honor her memory, and if the Indians would let no stranger come, she would watch over him and them. They guarded the secret of the Pass for many years, and when the bitter north wind swept down through it they would exclaim, "Oh, Skugua have mercy upon us!" When the avalanche took place on the Chilkoot trail, that buried many, they said, "Skugua is enraged!"

A WEARY STRUGGLE.

Chancellor of the Exchequer's Gloomy View of the Future.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Birmingham, Eng., said it would be foolish for the public to count on further remissions of taxation in the near future.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was entertained at a civic banquet in honor of his appointment as Chancellor, went on to say that the country was not yet out of the wood.

"We have in front of us a weary, perhaps an exhausting struggle, and we have got to set our teeth and go through with it as we went through bad times in the war.

"But I see some hope dawning in the future," he added. "It may be that the time has come when we shall cease to concentrate all our attention upon the national expenditure; when we should begin to think about the other side of the account, and when we should consider whether it is not possible to take some steps now which will create new sources of wealth and cut new channels to replace those which have silted up or been destroyed."

There was one item of expenditure, far larger than any other, in which alone it was still possible to make really large reductions.

This was the 350 millions pounds which was the present cost of the service of the National Debt.

After a time a considerable part of that debt would be in nature, and if it were possible to redeem at substantially lower rates, then we might see some satisfactory economy made in our national expenditure.

In the earlier part of his speech, Mr. Chamberlain said that so drastic, so far-reaching had been the efforts to reduce expenditure, that last year the reduction completely ran away from the estimate.

At the end of twelve months Sir Robert Horen had found himself with a surplus of just over 100 millions, which the taxpayer was only permitted to sniff at before it was whisked away for the reduction of debt.

He fancied that, if that transaction were repeated this year, the Chancellor of the Exhequer would come in for some very hard knocks. There was not, however, the slightest likelihood of its repetition.

The Royal Bank of Canada

GENERAL STATEMENT

30th NOVEMBER, 1923

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid up		$20,400,000.00
Reserve Fund		20,400,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	1,085,830.67	
	21,485,830.67	
Dividends Unclaimed	8,283.34	
Dividend No. 145 (at 12 per cent. per annum) payable 1st December, 1923	612,000.00	
Bonus of 2 per cent., payable 1st December, 1923	408,000.00	
		22,514,114.01
		$42,914,114.01
Deposits not bearing interest	$109,575,137.96	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	311,759,127.18	
Total Deposits	421,334,265.14	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	34,226,541.74	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	856,886.55	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	14,055,924.38	
Bills Payable	4,744,757.90	
		472,218,375.71
Letters of Credit Outstanding		23,226,065.17
		$538,358,554.89

ASSETS

Current Coin		$16,946,169.28
Dominion Notes		29,446,597.25
United States and other Foreign Currencies		23,711,772.49
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		11,500,000.00
		81,604,539.02
Notes of other Canadian Banks		2,750,470.41
Cheques on other Banks		24,987,366.06
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		22,290,159.04
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities (not exceeding market value)		29,783,050.46
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian (not exceeding market value)		15,900,363.08
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value)		10,436,951.81
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover		16,307,367.43
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover		30,065,207.61
		$233,125,475.62
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		157,738,785.51
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		104,487,764.09
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for		2,496,418.34
		264,722,967.94
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		13,560,168.21
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		1,734,512.43
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		387,890.79
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		23,226,065.17
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies		252,346.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		1,020,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		329,129.73
		$538,358,554.89

NOTE—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris. As the entire capital stock of The Royal Bank of Canada, (France) is owned by the Royal Bank of Canada, the assets and liabilities of the former are included in the above General Statement.

H. S. HOLT, President.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We Report to the Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada:

That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1923, as well as at another time, and we also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

That the above Statement has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion it is properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1923, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A.,
W. GARTH THOMPSON, C.A.,
of Mitchell, Mitchell and Co.
JAMES G. ROSS, C.A., of P. S. Ross & Sons.
} Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, 26th December, 1923.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1922		$1,007,514.19
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills		3,909,316.48
		$4,916,830.67
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Dividends Nos. 142, 143, 144 and 145 at 12 per cent. per annum		$2,448,000.00
Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders		408,000.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund		100,000.00
Appropriation for Bank Premises		400,000.00
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes including War Tax on Bank Note Circulation		475,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		1,085,830.67
		$4,916,830.67

H. S. HOLT, President.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

Montreal, 26th December, 1923.

Its Jewellery This New Year's

An immense stock of Jewellery is ready for your inspection.

The prices will surprise you in all lines.

Make comparisons before you buy.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store

At your service for 60 years.

A. MACGREGOR.

Elected by acclamation, as Mayor of the Town of Napanee for the year 1924.

Misses Katie and Fannie Close wish to thank all their friends for their many expressions of sympathy and kindness in their recent sad bereavement. 5-ap

The Rev. Principal McGreer will give a Lantern Lecture on "Oxford," in the school room of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, on Thursday, Jan. 3rd, at 8.00 p.m. Collection for W. A.

Miss Mildred Loucks wishes to thank all those, who by giving her votes helped her to win second prize of a handsome wrist watch in the recent contest. She also wishes to thank Mr. Tustin for his trouble and care.

Marjorie Turkington, aged four years and ten months, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Turkington, Marlbank, passed away at the General Hospital, Kingston, on December 25th. The remains were sent to Marlbank.

The remains of the late Mrs. Alida Fralick, who died in Calgary on Dec. 17th, arrived in Napanee on Saturday and were taken to Morven cemetery for interment. Mr. Dee Fralick accompanied the remains to Napanee.

January Sale

We Sell For Less

4 lbs. Figs	25c.
2 lbs. Cocoa	22c.
2 lbs. Rice	20c.
4 lb. Pepper	25c.
4 bars White Naptha Soap	25c.
We have real good Jam. 4 lb. tin	55c.
8-oz. bottle Sweet Pickles	17c.
3 boxes Matches	25c.
1 lb. lard, bulk	17c.

Another car of Salt has just arrived.

DENISON BROS.,

North Centre St., Napanee.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST

John St.

(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us, 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

MONEY SAVING PRICES

Motor Oil, 80c. gal.; Spark Plugs, guaranteed, 4 for $1.50; K and W. Coil Points, 20c. pair; Auto Lamps, 6, 8, 21 c.p., 45c. each; Bicycle Tubes, 28 x 1½, 75c. each; Bicycle Tires, 28 x 1½, studded, $1.50 each; Front Springs for Ford $2.50 each; Rear Springs, $7.75 each; Gramophone Needles, 10c. per hundred; 25, 40, 50, 60 Watt Lamps, 3 for $1.00;

All makes Gramophones repaired.

Rubber Boots repaired and re-soled.

Guns repaired, saws filed, scissors sharpened and all general repair work done.

ALBERT SMITH'S

West of Campbell House

GIFTS WORTH WHILE

WARDROBE TRUNKS	$20.00 to $50.00
CLUB BAGS	$3.00 to $22.00
WEEK-END SUIT CASES	$1.50 to $18.00
LADIES' COMFY SLIPPERS	$1.00 to $2.00
MEN'S COMFY SLIPPERS	$1.50 to $2.00
MEN'S FINE DRIVING GLOVES	$1.75 to $3.50
MEN'S FINE DRIVING MITTS	$1.00 to $2.00

Slippers for the whole family

The Haines Shoe Houses

Maple Leaf Paint.

A standard brand, which we are clearing out. While the supply lasts we sell it at $1.00 quart. DAVY & ALLISON.

Good home-made bread is the finest food on earth, the one food everybody eats, that everybody likes, and that agrees with everybody. Make the finest bread by buying your flour at THOMPSON'S STORE.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Miss Dora Casey is visiting Mrs. Davis, in Toronto.

Miss Muriel Shannon is home from Toronto for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Stout, Ivanhoe, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Grooms.

Miss Norma Embury, Toronto, spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Scott, Richmond.

Mrs. Asselstine, Waukegan, Wis., is visiting relatives in South Fredericksburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoag, Trenton, spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hoag.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Oliver and family, Richmond, left last week for Peterboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Scott, London, spent New Year's with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Siddney Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Graves, Kingston, spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Loucks.

Miss Margaret Anderson, Toronto, is holidaying at her home in Selby.

Miss Helen Loyst is home from Queen's University spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Loyst.

Mr. L. Laporte, Detroit, Mich., was a recent guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Baker, Ernesttown Station.

Capt. Miles Miller, London, England, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Miller.

Mr. W. H. Davis, Detroit, Mich., spent last week with friends in Napanee.

Mr. W. E. Boyes, Montreal, spent the holidays in Napanee, with his brother, Mr. J. L. Boyes.

Miss Rubie A. Bowen was home from Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y., for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Edda McCabe and Miss Maud McCabe spent the holidays in Toronto.

Mrs. Ivan Spencer and Miss Mildred Perry entertained their friends on Friday evening in the I.O.O.F. rooms.

Miss Francis Dwyre spent Christmas with her mother in Oshawa.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cliff, New Westminster, B.C., were guests of his uncle, Mr. O. A. Cliff last week on their return from Europe

Miss Elizabeth Carmichael entertained a number of her young friends to a delightful dance in the I.O.O.F. hall on Thursday evening.

Rev. J. N. and Mrs. Lovelace, Centreton, spent the holidays with Mr. H. R. Henwood, Morven.

Mr. Peter Fair, of Kingston, spent the past week as the guest of Mrs. J. W. Robinson, "Sherwood Place."

Mrs. Adams, Ottawa, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark.

Mr. M. C. Bogart left on Friday for Chicago, New Orleans and Florida, where he will spend a couple of months.

Miss Juanita Thompson, Deseronto, spent a few days of last week with her aunt, Mrs. Glover.

Mr. Ray Gleeson, Montreal, and Misses Emily and Margaret Gleeson, Toronto, spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Gleeson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie Sharpe, Alberta, are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sharpe, Morven.

Miss Marion Stevens, Toronto, is spending New Year's with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stevens.

Miss Mary Derry, Kingston, is spending the holidays with friends in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Richardson, Belleville, spent Christmas the guests of Judge and Mrs. J. H. Madden.

Mr. and Mrs. Keenleyside, Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Richardson.

Mr. Will Costigan, Toronto, spent last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. McClew.

Mr. Walter Metcalf, Detroit, is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Metcalf.

Miss Alma Adams, Montreal, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Jack Adams.

Mr. C. B. Creighton is visiting relatives at Sudbury, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Kellar, Gananoque, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weese.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichols and two sons, Winnipeg, Man., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Pennell over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Lear and daughter, Toronto, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Seymour.

Mr. I. L. Sills, Montreal, spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sills, Richmond.

Mr. Fred Tomlinson, Toronto, spent Christmas in town with his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leonard, Toronto, are spending New Year's with his father, Dr. R. A. Leonard.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. VanAlsyne spent Christmas the guests of their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. F. O'Neil, Yarker.

MURDERS HIS WIFE.

Montreal War Cripple Confesses to Strangling His Bride.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—"I've just killed my wife. Come down and see her," said Delphis Goddard to his father and brother in their home, 188 Dorion street, Sunday morning, according to their statement. They did not accept the invitation, but promptly notified the police, and detectives went to investigate. When they arrived at 190 Dorion street, Goddard's dwelling, they found that 19-year-old Mrs. Goddard had been strangled to death by the use of a silk scarf.

Without being questioned by the police, Goddard volunteered the information that he had killed her. The victim had been dead about three-quarters of an hour. It is the opinion of the police that the woman was asleep when she was attacked. When the body was found it was lying beside the bed with the bed sheet over it. Nothing in the room was disturbed to show that there had been any struggle, and there was no blood.

Information obtained later by the police was that the couple had been married since May, and that they had not been very happy. No one, however, was able to inform them as to any particular quarrel which might have led to the killing of the woman.

Goddard is an ex-army man, and during the war lost both of his legs. He wore artificial limbs and walked with the aid of a cane, which led the police to believe that Mrs. Goddard must have been attacked in her bed, as she could easily have pushed her assailant away.

Swept by Hurricane.

MOSCOW, Dec. 31.—A hurricane raged on the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov from December 24th to the 26th, according to advices from Odessa. The port of Novorossyek sustained heavy losses and was damaged to such an extent that the loading of grain was halted. Several steamers were overtaken by the hurricane in the open sea and badly damaged.

At Anapa, Crimea, the gale derailed a freight train of twenty-two cars, which fell into the sea. The steamer Konnedipos, under the British flag, sank 130 miles from Batum, with 7,000 tons of manganese ore. Thirty of the crew perished. Another steamer loaded with grain is ashore on the Black Sea coast and an oil tanker was forced to jettison a cargo of oil. The United States Shipping Board Steamship Conejos has been wrecked in the Black Sea with the loss of 29 of her crew.

Hard and soft wood mixed, cut stove lengths, $3.00 per cord. 5-d R. LIGHT.

TOUGH LUCK

I have got to have a job, am man 32 years old, intelligent but married.

DEATHS

Fralick—At Calgary, on Monday, Dec. 17th, 1923, at the residence of her son, Harry Fralick, Alida Huffman, widow of the late Jas. Fralick, aged 76 years.

Miller—At Kingston, on Friday, Dec. 28th, 1923, Harold A. Miller, aged 21 years, 10 months.

Wales—At Napanee, on Tuesday, January 1st, 1924, Robert John Wales, aged 76 years, 9 months.

TELEPHONE YOUR ORDERS

Down stairs, 71.

1st Floor, 176.

Prompt service is guaranteed.

BELIEVED HIM GUILTY.

A country school board was visiting a school and the principal was putting his pupils through their paces.

"Who signed Magna Charta, Robert ?" he asked, turning to one boy.

"Please, sir, 'twasn's me," whimpered the youngster. The teacher in disgust told him to take his seat ; but an old tobacco-chewing countryman on the board was not satisfied, so, after a well-directed aim at the cuspidor, he said : "Call that boy back ; I don't like his manner. I believe he did do it."

ADDRESS OUR MAIL ORDERS TO

The Robinson, Co., Limited, Napanee.

Orders filled same day. Carrying charges prepaid.

Resolved -

That our policies of the past will be our guide for 1924. We pledge to give you fullest value for your dollars—always fullest quality and fashion value.

That no transaction is final until reasonable satisfaction has been given.

That we will purchase our stocks and conduct our business on a scale that will make real economies possible for our customers.

That careful, polite, and prompt service will be a part of every transaction.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED, Napanee.

Have Your Family Protected Against the Cold of Winter. Stocks of Woollens are well assorted at Robinson's

WOOL LEGGINGS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

For playing out-of-doors, in the snow, these wool overalls are indispensable. They cover the feet, the legs and the body. Ours are made from extra heavy all-wool yarns. Obtainable in sizes from 2 to 10 years. Colors of Cadet, Fawn, Tan, Red, Brown and Navy.

Priced $1.69, $1.89, $2.19, $2.49 and $3.00.

BRUSHED WOOL TAM SETTS AT $4.00

We would like to see the girl that wouldn't look well in one of these Scarf and Tam setts. They come extra large in size (for bigger girls). The brushed finish gives them a cosy, warm appearance. Scarf ends are finished with bars and fringe. White and Black are leading shades.

THREE OR FOUR PIECE WOOL SETTS FOR PLAY

In these setts every piece matches in color and weave. It makes an attractive-looking outfit for play or for dress-up wear. Some come with toque, leggings, sweater and mitts, while a few omit the mitts. You will find that Robinson's suits are knit-to-fit every normal child.

Priced $2.75, $4.50, $7.25, $7.75, according to size and quality.

GIRL'S SKATING SETT, ONE ONLY, $11.50

We are sorry Santa didn't see fit to hang this sett on some girl's Xmas tree—Possibly you can purchase it with your Xmas money. It is in 3-piece style, pullover sweater, toque and long mitts. Comes in heavy brushed wool and in a three color combination of Sand body with yellow and black bands. Absolutely O. K. for skating, snow-shoeing or any out-door sports.

GIRLS' KNITTED WAISTS FOR SCHOOL

We cannot over estimate the attractiveness of these wool waists. They come in styles suitable to wear with pleated middy skirts. One style has V neck with collar, long sleeves and band bottom. The other is woven with round neck, regulation middy bottom and belt. Sizes up to 36. Obtainable in colors of Navy, Sand, Brown, Jade, Yellow and Red.

Priced $1.50, $1.95, $2.00 and $2.50.

WOOL DRESSES FOR SHOOL WEAR. SIZES TO 14 YEARS

For every-day durability, flannel and serge cannot be surpassed. In purchasing your daughter's school-wear at Robinson's you have the opportunity of choosing the best in materials and the newest in styles.

See our new line of "Nautical Tog" Dresses for girls.

MIDDY SKIRTS FROM $2.25 TO $5.50

No girl can get along without a Middy Skirt. Ours come in strong Serges, with pleats well steam-pressed in, and this is attached to a white cotton waist. Sizes to 14 years.

SPECIAL OFFERING IN FLANNELETTE GOWNS 2 FOR $3.75, REGULAR $2.00 EACH

Not much of a reduction, wait until you see them. At $2.00 each they are choice value. They are made just plain and good, double yoke and double skirts, button front and with only a narrow frill about the neck, long sleeves. Warm weather has left us with too many. Made only in large sizes. Secure enough now for next year. Cottons are going up. All sizes now.

WRAP-AROUNDS, NETHERALLS, SLENDERFORMS AND ORIENTALS ARE "NEW" TERMS IN THE CORSET TRADE

These are entirely new types of garments, especially designed to meet the present mode in dress and to fit in with the activities of youth. Corseted in one of these newer designs the young girl or the slender woman has all the charms of the uncorseted figure, without its natural imperfections. These garments are just where you need them, softly confining, comfortable undergarments, which round out the hips into perfect symmetry.

Several lines of new spring corsets have just been placed in stock. These are absolutely the last word in artistic corsetry. Consult our Corsetieres—Choose now at leisure—Have your corsets fitted.

WHAT COULD BE MORE ACCEPTABLE TO THE LADY OF THE HOUSE THAN

A half dozen or dozen Sherbet Glasses at 50c. each, 6 in. Sherbet Plates to match at 75c. each, or a piece of richly cut glass. (We have many choice pieces, specially priced $3.95 each.)

Hand-made Wicker Trays with nests for each glass, $4.50 $10.00 Water Setts, 3 only, for $6.95 per sett.

Special values in piano or chesterfield Lamps.

New style Boudoir Lamps, Rose, Blue, Ivory, Black, priced $3.95. Shades $1.50 to $3.75 each.

Now is the time to have your Lamp Shade made. We have the facilities for making any style of shade and can quote you the most reasonable prices for this class of work. More than 175 wire shapes in stock.

Lovely British plate glass mirrors, Poly chrome and white enamel finish, $4.75 to $14.75 each.

One only brass bound Cypress Chest, only $9.00.

100 sheets (1 pound) best linen paper and 75 envelopes all for 75c.

MANY CHOICE TOYS AT REDUCED PRICES

Wonderful values in Dolls, 98c. to $1.25 each.

Fine Electric Train with track and cars, $1.98 sett.

Extra large Electric Trains, complete except batteries, $4.39.

Best transformer for running above train without expense, $3.95.

Educational Steel Slates with letters and numerals locked in—practically indestructible—special 75c. each.

50c. Drums for 25c. each.

Bring your Dolly here to be repaired.

Lunch Setts consisting of Japanned box containing one Vacuum Bottle with aluminum cup, special $1.75.

Extra loud "rooting" horns, 25c. each.

FLORAL CAMBRIC AND SATEEN COVERED DOWN COMFORTERS IN GOODLY ARRAY OF COLORS

"January" is here and with it comes snow, zero weather and frosty nights. To rest comfortably, you must be covered with one of our soft, warm, down-filled Comforters. These are light as air, but warm as toast. Gaily colored Cambrics and Sateens are used for the tops of these Comforters and usually sateen panels in plain shades are the only other ornamentations featured. The coverings are down-proof.

Priced at $12.50, $16.50, $17.25 and $18.50.

Extra large size cotton down filled Comforters, covered with good quality chintz, are priced at $3.95, $4.95, $5.00, $7.50 each.

ARE YOU WELL STOCKED WITH PURE WOOL BLANKETS?

With the barometer dropping, the demand for wool blankets about your home is bound to tax your supply. You can speedily and economically replenish your requirements from our well assorted stock of blankets. Our present range has been imported from the famous Skelden mills of Scotland. They come in the purest of all wool yarns, thoroughly shrunk.

Size 64 x 84 at $10.00 ; size 68 x 86 at $11.25 and $12.00 per pair. Each blanket is finished singly. Come with pink and blue borders.

JUST ARRIVED ANOTHER LENGTH OF OUR GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILK VELVET

This, together with the rich colorings now in stock, gives you a good assortment to choose from. These Velvets are made in France and are remarkable in quality and richness. As you know, velvets are high in favor at the present moment. Our special price of $4.50 per yard still prevails.

Handsome metal trimmings combine to put the finishing touch to the dress as per examples—Gold and silver cloth, rich metal brocades, gold and silver tissue, gold and silver bandings, rich ornaments in Rhinestone, Jet and Oriental combinations. Real beauty is expressed in the new trimmings.

END OF THE YEAR CLEARANCES

SOME OF THE DRASTIC REDUCTIONS IN OUR MEN'S AND BOYS' STORE

50 pairs Boys' Suede Mitts—Some with elastic wrists, others with gussett. Clearing Price 75c.

25 pairs Men's all horse heavy Mitts—Lined throughout knit wrist, a really splendid bargain, while they last $1.00 pr.

50 pairs Men's Scotch Knit Gloves, bound with leather—an unusual value, 75c. pair.

Small Sizes in Men's Fine Gloves, sizes 7, 7½, good for youths or for women. about 20 pairs in the lot. Half Price spells $1.00 pair.

Men's and Young Men's Velour and Scratch Hats at reduced prices.

Our regular $3.50 line, now $2.50.
Our regular $4.00 line, now $3.00.
Our regular $4.50 line, now $3.25.
Our regular $5.00 line, now $4.00.
Our regular $6.00 line, now $4.50.

About 25 Hats in the lot and all sizes in the lot. Good winter Hats.

45 MEN'S SUITS AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS REDUCED TO $15, $20 AND $25

These are odds and ends of our good selling lines. In most cases only one of a kind left. They are good fitters, trimmings and made up to The Robinson Co. Standard, and can save from $5 to $12.50 on any of these you buy.

Remember these were all higher priced Suits, none of them worth less than $20 and some lines were selling at $35 a month ago.

PLAIN GREY ALL WOOL SERGE SUITS AT $32.50 A SUIT

We are indeed proud of these two lines of Grey Suits. They are made by our very best manufacturer. Come in dark Grey and medium Grey, are fully guaranteed by us, to give every satisfaction as to style, and workmanship and material. Every one who sees them is very much pleased, and the proof of their goodness is the splendid sale of them.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.